UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

FP-51 February 20, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

Hog prices on domestic markets were steady during January, and a sharp advance occurred in early February, despite continued large slaughter supplies of hogs and other livestock. Prices of hogs in Germany declined during January, but higher prices were paid on Canadian markets. In the United Kingdom prices of bacon and hams advanced because of restricted imported supplies, but British lard prices weakened during the month. Prices of cured pork and lard in the United States were steady to higher in January.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom during the last 3 months of 1933 were 28 percent smaller than in that period in 1932, but even with this reduction several important countries shipped larger quantities to Great Britain than were allocated to them under quota agreements. Ham imports during the same months of 1933 were also reduced, but not nearly so much as were imports of bacon. The total quota for British imports of bacon and hams which will prevail after March 1, 1934 has not yet been determined.

United States exports of both pork and lard during December were larger than in the corresponding month a year earlier. For the entire year 1933, lard exports were the largest since 1930, and shipments of lard to the United Kingdom during the year were the second largest on record. Exports of lard to Germany in 1933 were smaller than in 1932. Pork exports for the year were somewhat larger than in 1932, but they were relatively small compared with most other post-war years.

United States

Despite the fact that slaughter supplies of hogs and other livestock were relatively large in January, hog prices were steady to higher during the month. In early February, market receipts of hogs were materially reduced

and prices advanced sharply, the top price at Chicago reaching $4.85, the highest since last October. A stronger consumer demand for meats and the relatively large purchases of hogs for the account of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation contributed greatly to the higher prices in January and early February.

The average price of hogs at Chicago for January was $3.41 per 100 pounds compared with $3.25 in December and $3.12 in January 1933. The average price for the week ended February 10, however, was $4.20 the highest average for any week since mid-November. The advance in prices in early February was much greater on hogs weighing under 250 pounds than on heavier weight hogs. Prices also tended to rise more at Chicago and points eastward than at markets west of Chicago. Some adjustment to this uneven advance both as to weights of hogs and to markets probably will occur before the end of the present month. The processing tax on hog slaughter, which was levied in early November 1933 in connection with the hog production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was raised from $1.00 per 100 pounds to $1.50 effective February 1, 1934. A further increase in this tax to $2.25 on March 1, 1934 has been announced.

Inspected slaughter of hogs in January totaling 5,391,000 head was 14.7 percent larger than that of January 1933, and it was second largest slaughter for the month since 1925. The increase in slaughter supplies from December to January, amounting to 861,000 head or 19 percent, also was relatively large. Inspected slaughter for the first 4 months of the current marketing year, October 1933 to January 1934, which amounted to 17,480,000 was 813,000 head, or 4.9 percent larger than in the corresponding months of 1932-33.

Corn prices averaged somewhat higher in January than in December. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago was 49.7 cents per bushel compared with 46.5 cents in December and 23.6 cents in January 1932. The hog-corn price ratio in the North Central States, as of January 15, was 7.6 which was about the same as the very low ratio reached in December, but it was much lower than the ratio of 16.6 as of January 15, 1933. The decline in the ratio as compared with a year earlier has been greater in the West North Central States than in East North Central States. The advance in hog prices in late January and early February was not accompanied by a similar advance in corn prices; consequently the ratio of hog prices to corn prices in early February was higher than at any time since October, but it was still below average.

Largely as a result of the very unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices and the short supplies of corn available for feeding the average weight of hogs slaughtered has declined considerably during the last 3 months. Average weights of hogs received at the seven principal markets in January were materially lighter than a year ago. The decrease in weights has been somewhat greater at markets serving the Western Corn Belt where the hog-corn price ratio in recent months has been relatively lower compared with last year than in other areas.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork were steady to lower during January, but advanced sharply in early February. Smaller supplies of hogs and the sharp drop in temperatures in many sections along with increased government purchases of hogs which greatly curtailed supplies of fresh pork for regular trade channels were the chief factors responsible for this advance. Prices

of cured pork and lard were steady to higher in January. The composite wholesale price of hog products in New York averaged $11.11 per 100 pounds in January compared with $11.09 in December and $9.32 in January 1933.

Exports of both pork and lard were larger in December 1933 than in the corresponding month a year earlier. The increase in pork exports, however, was largely the result of larger exports of fresh and frozen pork, since cured pork exports in December were not greatly different from those of a year earlier. The quantity of such fresh and frozen shipments, however, remains relatively small. The export movement of total pork in December although larger than in that month in 1932 was 23 percent smaller than in November.

Shipments of hams and shoulders in December totaling 4,283,000 pounds were slightly smaller than in December 1932, but they were considerably smaller than in November. Exports of these cuts during the month to the United Kingdom, the principal outlet, amounted to 3,325,000 pounds, which was only about one half as large as in November. Since exports of hams and shoulders to Great Britain were relatively large in October and November, the quota restrictions to bacon and ham imports probably made necessary a decrease in the takings of these products during December from the United States. Bacon exports during December amounting to 2,250,000 pounds were somewhat larger than in December a year earlier, but they were smaller than in November. Shipments of bacon to each of the various importing countries during December were relatively small; Germany was the largest buyer.

Lard exports in December amounted to 55,311,000 pounds which was about 15 percent larger than in November and 10 percent greater than in December 1932. Nearly all of the increase in lard shipments during December compared both with the preceding month and with a year earlier was in the movement to the United Kingdom. Exports to that country in December of 31,197,000 pounds were the third largest for any month during the last 10 years. Lard shipments to Germany during the month amounted to 8,790,000 pounds, which was considerably smaller than in the preceding month or in December 1932. For the 3 months, October to December 1933, exports of lard totaling 153,291,000 pounds, were the largest for those months since 1929, and they were 6 percent larger than in the corresponding months of 1932.

Total exports of lard for the calendar year 1933 amounting to 584,000,000 pounds were about 6 percent larger than in 1932, and they were the largest since 1930. Lard exports to the United Kingdom in 1933 totaling 297,000,000 pounds were the largest since 1918, and except for 1918, were the largest on record. Exports to Germany of 127,000,000 pounds were smaller than in 1932. Pork exports during 1933 were about 22 percent larger than in 1932, but they were relatively small compared with those of most other post-war years. A **figure** showing changes in United States exports of pork and lard from 1900 to date appears on the last page of this publication. Shipments of pork and lard to non-contiguous territories have been included with exports in the figures used for this figure.

A statistical summary of the hog situation for the first quarter of the 1933-34 hog marketing year, October to December 1933, with comparisons, appears on page 5 . Inspected slaughter of hogs from October to December 1933, was slightly larger than in that period a year ago, but because of the reduction in the average dressed weight, the total production of pork,

including lard, was about 2 percent smaller. Total storage holdings of pork and lard declined from October 1 to the end of December, but the effect of this net out-of-storage movement on the movement into domestic consumption was partly offset by the increase in exports of pork and lard. Apparent domestic consumption of hog products during the October to December period was about 1 percent less than in those months in 1932. Production of lard per 100 pounds of hogs slaughtered was smaller during the first quarter of the current marketing year than in the same period a year ago, and with a slight decrease in total live weight, lard production under Federal inspection was about 3 percent less than last year. Storage stocks of lard declined about 60,000,000 pounds or 8 percent from October 1, 1933 to January 1, 1934. Exports of lard from October to December 1933, were about 33,000,000 pounds larger than in the corresponding months of 1932, but because of the large out-of-storage movement the apparent domestic consumption of lard was increased about 2 percent compared with last year.

Inspected hog slaughter during the winter marketing season thus far has been somewhat larger than was anticipated earlier, in view of the emergency slaughter of some 6,200,000 pigs last summer under the hog production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Because of the short corn crop and the relatively unfavorable hog-corn price ratio the market movement of hogs during the present winter has been earlier than a year ago, as indicated by the lighter weights of hogs marketed. With this earlier market movement and the emergency pig slaughter, it seems probable that the number as well as the proportion of hogs from the pig crop of the preceding spring yet to be marketed is now much smaller than a year ago. A considerable reduction in slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of the winter compared with those of last year, therefore, is expected. It should be recognized, however, that marketings of fall pigs are also likely to be earlier than usual, and the decrease in slaughter supplies during the next 3 or 4 months may be less than otherwise because of this earlier movement of such pigs. Consumer demand for hog products apparently is now much stronger than a year ago, and with a substantial reduction in slaughter supplies in prospect for the remainder of the winter season, some advance in hog prices may occur.

United States: Statistical summary of hog and hog products situation, October-December, 1932-33, with comparisons

Item	Unit	5-year average 1927-28 to 1931-32	1931-32	1932-33	1932-33 as percentage of 5-year average	1932-33 as percentage of 1931-32
Hogs -						
Inspected slaughter...	no.	12,978,731	11,966,494	12,088,645	93.14	101.02
Carcasses condemned...	"	35,217	30,200	35,966	102.13	119.09
Average live weight...	lb.	223.30	226.17	223.12	99.92	98.65
Average dressed weight	"	167.57	171.01	167.84	100.16	98.15
Total dressed weight (excl. condemned) ...	1,000 lbs.	2,168,956	2,041,195	2,022,869	93.26	99.10
Storage Oct. 1, beginning of marketing year:						
Fresh pork	"	95,107	78,589	128,497	135.11	163.51
Cured pork	"	412,123	419,664	501,940	121.79	119.61
Lard	"	96,053	70,656	192,061	199.95	271.83
Total	"	603,283	568,909	822,498	136.34	144.57
Imports:						
Fresh pork	"	565	364	58	10.27	15.93
Pork, pickled and preserved	"	1,141	932	482	42.24	51.72
Total	"	1,706	1,296	540	31.65	41.67
Available for consumption 1/	"	2,773,945	2,611,400	2,845,907	102.59	108.98
Exports:						
Pork	"	48,459	29,198	39,732	81.99	136.08
Lard	"	174,960	140,543	153,291	87.61	109.07
Total	"	223,419	169,741	193,023	86.40	113.72
Storage, Jan. 1, 1934:						
Fresh pork	"	132,687	101,793	129,794	97.82	127.51
Cured pork	"	440,588	389,057	497,529	112.92	127.88
Lard	"	62,212	41,088	132,297	212.66	321.98
Total	"	635,487	531,938	759,620	119.53	142.80
Apparent consumption 2/	"	1,915,039	1,909,721	1,893,264	98.86	99.14
Lard -						
Production -						
Per 100 lbs. live weight	lb.	14.50	14.98	14.58	100.55	97.33
Total	1,000 lbs.	420,114	405,470	393,169	93.59	96.97
Apparent consumption 3/	"	278,995	294,495	299,642	107.40	101.75
Hogs, average cost for slaughter	dolls	6.95	3.21	3.80	54.68	118.38

1/ Total dressed weight + imports + storage October 1, beginning of marketing year.

2/ Available for consumption - (exports + storage January 1, 1934).

3/ Production + storage October 1 beginning year - (exports + storage January 1, 1934)

United States: Total exports of hams and shoulders, by months, 1925-26 to 1933-34

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ..	14,494	10,847	7,632	4,747	7,580	5,259	5,628	5,064	5,745
Nov. ..	16,243	13,105	7,374	7,637	11,656	10,089	6,859	6,202	7,626
Dec. ..	19,827	12,675	9,905	8,518	6,957	5,825	4,162	4,569	4,283
Jan. ..	21,000	9,873	10,005	11,187	9,461	7,295	3,881	4,580	
Feb. ..	19,105	9,511	10,976	7,680	9,213	5,538	4,025	3,753	
Mar. ..	18,117	9,253	12,222	11,140	10,790	6,829	3,884	5,707	
Apr. ..	18,059	10,007	11,258	13,857	12,416	8,086	5,459	7,716	
May ..	16,682	13,092	11,390	11,246	13.845	9,969	7,516	6,508	
June ..	13,218	13,471	13,754	12,571	12,158	9,721	7,132	9,619	
July ..	13,512	13,158	13,557	12,621	13,779	9,071	8,310	9,359	
Aug. ..	15,972	8,215	13,402	10,849	10,841	6,623	4,123	7,531	
Sept...	11,425	11,123	6,681	8,478	6,432	5,037	5,066	6,152	
Total	197,654	134,330	128,156	120,531	125,128	89,342	66,045	76,760	

Compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

United States: Total lard exports, by months, 1925-26 to 1933-34

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ..	46,569	48,547	52,026	60,958	71,814	42,026	44,098	53,840	50,296
Nov. ..	40,918	44,968	50,894	69,263	84,440	43,588	36,000	36,344	47,784
Dec. ..	70,669	64,322	64,625	87,528	81,530	46,281	66,732	50,341	55,211
Jan. ..	78,796	61,395	72,754	92,262	75,187	69,825	60,343	79,026	
Feb. ..	66,599	51,615	82,448	67,896	67,577	69,559	67,287	58,264	
Mar. ..	65,989	54,814	83,496	72,745	67,625	59,420	43,773	48,113	
Apr. ..	64,919	69,991	58,625	60,168	51,201	45,605	36,612	39,180	
May ..	59,867	66,314	58,255	65,493	63,617	40,513	41,519	46,277	
June ..	57,614	68,445	55,495	68,266	57,698	38,395	45,807	38,213	
July ..	47,117	48,379	54,752	66,440	52,442	34,697	35,623	36,128	
Aug. ..	55,475	51,919	52,284	57,077	50,282	35,278	35,524	36,195	
Sept...	62,866	61,282	47,614	59,737	38,493	38,174	45,123	49,020	
Total	717,398	691,991	733,268	827,833	761,906	563,361	558,441	571,495	

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Canada

The upward trend in bacon hog prices on Canadian markets continued throughout January. The average price at Toronto for the week ended February 1, was $9.69 per 100 pounds, American currency, compared with $7.10 for the week ended January 4. For the 5 weeks ended February 1 the average price was $8.14 compared with $3.28 for the same period last year and the monthly average price of $6.52 for December 1933. The yearly average price for 1933 was $5.20 compared with $4.14 in 1932 and $7.23 in 1931. Western markets made the greatest improvement during the 12 months of 1933.

The price advance of recent months has been brought about by moderate supplies and the favorable conditions for export of bacon to the British market. However, the advance is not expected to continue indefinitely, states the Canadian Government Livestock and Meat Trade Review.

Gradings of hogs at stockyards and packing plants for the 5 weeks ended February 1 amounted to 311,357 head and were slightly in excess of those for the same period last year. Hog numbers in June 1933 were reported at only 3,800,700 head or 18 percent below the number at the same date of 1932 and were lower than they have been since 1920. Gradings at stockyards and packing plants during the last half of the year amounted to 1,509,000 head compared with 1,644,000 during the first half, a decrease of 10 percent. There was also a reduction in the last half of 1932 but in 1931 gradings during the last half of the year showed an increase of 23 percent above those for the first half of the year.

Notwithstanding the reduced hog numbers in 1933, exports of bacon and hams have increased and are now considerably greater than in each of the 6 years 1927-1932. The exports of bacon and hams for the year 1933 were over twice as large as those for 1932, amounting to 73,300,000 pounds, 98 percent of which went to the British market. In addition 6,000,000 pounds of other kinds of pork was exported and about 3,000,000 pounds of lard. Both of these last items were only about half as large as they were last year.

In 1932 pork production in Canada was the largest on record, reaching 1,008,000,000 pounds, 96 percent of which was consumed at home, the per capita consumption amounting to 91.79 pounds.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

Reduced supplies rather than any great improvement in demand were the reasons for the sharp advance in January prices of most descriptions of bacon, Meat Specialist H. C. Reed at London reports. From December 29 to January 27, top sterling prices for continental bacon advanced 23 percent. Expressed in dollar equivalents based on importer-to-wholesaler quotations at Liverpool, the January average price of Danish Wiltshire sides advanced to $19.67 per 100 pounds against $8.77 a year earlier. Canadian green sides were up to $17.46 against $6.99 for January 1933. The advance in American green bellies was less marked than in the other lines mentioned, but the current average of $14.52 was more than double the comparable 1933 figure. Sterling prices in January 1934 ranged from about 40 percent above the January 1933 prices of American green bellies to 90 percent higher for Latvian Wiltshire sides. Canadian, Danish and Dutch Wiltshires were 77, 57 and 74 percent respectively above the 1933 price positions for sterling.

The overshipping of quota amounts in November and December necessitated the reduced supplies of continental bacon in January. Denmark and Lithuania, however, continued to ship over-supplies in January, while the monor supplying non-quota countries, especially Germany, continued to send amounts far in excess of those expected. Total receipts from the latter countries were expected to reach only 1,680,000 pounds for the period November 10 - February 28, 1933-34. In the 8 weeks ended January 4, actual receipts totaled 4,455,000 pounds. So far, no restrictive action has been taken. Further reductions in all continental supplies will have to take place if shipments are to be kept within the quota for the period ending February 28. It would appear that the shifting of British hogs from bacon contracts to the more lucrative pork market, has made domestic supplies shorter than expected. It is evident that British curers are unable to supply British bacon of desirable quality in sufficient quantity to make good the deficit in continental supplies.

The better grades of British bacon have shown a price advance approximating that of continental, but inferior domestic bacon continues to sell at a discount. The advance in American clear bellies, in short supply, has not been in keeping with that of Wiltshires. With the recent price advances, however, the market is very strong, and prospective supplies indicate continued strength. Total bacon imports in December, at about 67,000,000 pounds, were unusually small for the post-war period, and would have been even smaller were it not for the heavy increase in receipts from Canada. Total receipts from that source for October-December, the first 3 months of the current marketing season, reached 19,834,000 pounds against only 2,687,000 pounds in the comparable period of last season. Total bacon imports from all sources for the three 1933 months indicated were 28.3 percent smaller than those of a year earlier.

The upward movement in ham prices during January brought the Liverpool average up to $19.85 per 100 pounds against $8.16 a year earlier. The advance over last year in dollar values is based on an advance of 50 percent in sterling, plus the exchange relationships. Short supplies have been an important factor in the current price advance. The strong market now prevailing is expected to continue in view of the future supply situation. With the Argentine quota to February 28 taken up and much of the American allotment used by January 4, further reductions in supplies may be expected during the current month. Total imports of ham into Great Britain for the first 3 months of the current season, at about 21,000,000 pounds, were about 1,000,000 pounds under the corresponding figure for last season to December 31.

The British Pig Marketing Board announces that in March and April the contract price for bacon hogs in Great Britain will be 12 shillings 6 pence per score of 20 pounds, according to Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley at London. The new price represents an advance of 6 pence over the price now prevailing, and is equivalent to 15.4 cents per pound at current rates of exchange. The new rate is to be used in making contracts between hog producers and bacon curers during the first 2 months of the period beginning March 1. So far, no information is available regarding the volume of home produced bacon which may be expected to materialize after March 1.

The actual quantities allocated to exporting countries for shipment to Great Britain under the quota cannot be determined until contracts by British producers are made for the last 10 months of 1934. It is now felt that a reduction in the number of hogs under contract is to be expected. Reasons given are (1) the more than seasonal advance in prices of porkers; (2) the necessity of making additional levies on the farmers' returns in order to make good the Bacon Board's indemnifying loan to curers, and (3) the high bacon hog production costs of marginal producers.

United Kingdom: Arrivals of Wiltshire sides at London from continental countries, by weeks, 1933-34 1/

Week ended	Danish at all ports	At London					Canadian at all ports
		Danish	Swedish	Dutch	Polish	Lithuan-ian	
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Season 1933-34							
Oct. 6	45,667	25,601	2,303	3,333	4,607	3,251	5,136
13	44,407	25,063	2,040	4,549	4,481	3,649	4,049
20	46,211	25,709	1,843	4,659	4,704	4,861	4,844
27	44,502	24,152	2,202	2,893	4,545	4,243	5,851
Nov. 3	44,164	23,714	1,986	3,313	5,003	3,653	4,889
10	43,761	23,299	3,824	2,926	4,950	3,335	4,823
17	43,852	23,731	1,726	2,847	4,372	2,936	5,176
24	42,868	22,452	1,542	3,433	4,228	2,992	5,141
Dec. 1	42,014	22,238	1,559	2,504	3,721	2,957	5,770
8	41,193	22,123	1,517	1,983	3,768	2,729	5,319
15	50,143	29,378	2,577	2,244	4,568	3,348	5,196
22	32,755	16,984	1,522	2,354	3,808	3,496	6,024
29	31,212	16,765	1,369	731	3,267	3,076	6,639
Jan. 5	35,243	19,207	1,106	2,553	1,844	2,887	7,372
12	35,577	19,239	1,781	1,513	4,211	2,976	6,878
19	36,692	19,578	1,681	1,898	3,280	2,479	6,659
26	35,230	18,003	1,352	1,954	3,507	2,750	6,459
Totals to date:							
1933-34	695,491	377,236	31,930	45,667	68,864	55,618	96,225
1932-33	1,028,998	565,122	31,269	112,796	104,922	93,875	14,819

Transmitted by H. E. Reed, Meat and Wool Specialist at London, Foreign Agricultural Service.

1/ London Provision Exchange. Sides are packed 4 or 6 to the bale, according to weight of sides. The most popular bale is that carrying 4 sides with the total weight ranging 220-260 pounds.

Receipts of fat hogs on 41 markets in England and Wales for the first 4 weeks of 1934 were slightly larger than for the same period of last year. Porkers have comprised the bulk of the offerings, the heavier receipts causing porker prices to ease slightly from the high level reached late in December. Baconers have been in very light supply in the open market, but offerings of feeder pigs have increased in view of the attractive prices now being paid. January supplies of British and Irish fresh pork at London central markets, at about 7,000,000 pounds, were smaller than supplies of a

year earlier. Frozen pork supplies from the United States were materially increased in January and December, with the latter month's imports at record levels despite a reduction in receipts from New Zealand. Heavy supplies of frozen pork and ample supplies of fresh pork are in prospect for the balance of the season. Prices have had an easier tendency in view of the supply situation.

The continued easier tendency in lard prices brought the January average of American refined lard at Liverpool down to $6.91 per 100 pounds. That figure is still slightly higher than the dollar value in January 1933, but the current sterling values are about 35 percent lower than those of a year ago. Liverpool lard stocks on February 1, 1934, at over 10,000,000 pounds, were more than three times larger than those of a year earlier, and the largest for any month since May 1929. Since last July, British monthly imports of lard have been consistently larger than imports of a year earlier. For the October-December period of the 1933-34 marketing season, such imports reached a total of 74,563,000 pounds against 58,762,000 pounds a year earlier. The current figures are second only to the similar months of the 1930-31 season. Certain elements in the British trade have signified their interest in control over the imports of lard.

United Kingdom: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	34,557	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545
Nov.	38,931	50,257	48,063	48,525	61,433	72,521	70,445	44,588
Dec.	40,194	52,244	45,580	53,490	81,294	77,467	59,332	37,159
Jan.	41,803	54,975	48,717	48,406	66,819	73,317	57,307	
Feb.	42,436	53,942	41,508	44,439	67,246	75,213	50,495	
Mar.	47,526	54,675	41,985	51,870	65,505	88,046	59,092	
Apr.	42,993	52,745	44,031	46,204	63,224	76,032	51,023	
May	44,205	51,109	46,758	56,206	67,190	48,717	59,195	
June	51,795	51,636	41,886	54,456	66,161	82,653	55,517	
July	50,710	44,562	46,570	55,213	68,704	72,174	53,125	
Aug.	46,941	48,924	48,121	55,066	68,094	70,019	53,152	
Sept.	48,143	42,633	48,350	59,751	67,893	67,587	48,558	
Total	530,234	609,792	552,272	621,112	814,469	883,900	692,971	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total bacon imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	73,275	85,552	82,378	72,402	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272
Nov.	76,138	79,579	79,297	74,868	86,316	105,372	114,458	81,117
Dec.	78,867	80,679	76,771	85,603	112,267	109,857	92,817	66,612
Jan.	75,371	82,344	88,092	74,801	95,273	101,159	96,602	
Feb.	69,874	85,153	68,612	73,721	99,645	112,538	78,231	
Mar.	82,487	87,041	68,923	84,631	93,406	125,818	95,152	
Apr.	71,277	83,815	73,126	75,096	99,464	108,150	85,173	
May	76,630	88,759	87,845	84,615	108,136	89,052	92,804	
June	88,348	86,387	71,894	83,277	109,080	111,194	91,029	
July	84,105	79,212	80,360	85,457	105,607	102,004	87,203	
Aug.	74,480	86,862	82,290	84,758	106,567	104,395	83,361	
Sept.	80,159	71,796	73,505	88,206	105,978	101,571	83,069	
Total	931,011	997,179	933,093	967,435	1,218,528	1,280,161	1,114,209	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total ham imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	6,929	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992
Nov.	8,762	5,836	6,782	8,125	5,755	7,550	7,998	7,932
Dec.	11,318	7,817	7,339	9,347	10,111	8,596	6,578	6,155
Jan.	8,847	6,896	8,788	7,920	7,101	4,602	7,100	
Feb.	6,513	9,062	8,232	7,989	6,507	5,146	5,556	
Mar.	6,910	9,264	6,828	8,601	5,337	6,530	5,981	
Apr.	6,523	7,993	8,981	9,539	7,597	5,764	7,874	
May	9,208	9,334	14,136	12,298	9,204	9,664	10,737	
June	12,410	10,782	10,499	10,983	9,773	8,466	9,207	
July	12,034	11,404	12,042	14,391	11,165	11,661	13,568	
Aug.	8,282	13,594	12,073	12,024	7,429	9,091	8,489	
Sept.	8,902	7,505	8,073	7,236	5,613	6,978	9,267	
Total	106,638	107,289	110,257	116,558	91,384	91,265	99,802	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total lard imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	21,569	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407
Nov.	12,710	21,058	21,551	24,004	27,751	19,234	21,305	23,301
Dec.	13,772	22,351	17,480	27,160	27,270	21,276	17,658	25,855
Jan.	21,665	27,794	35,923	27,559	21,459	28,188	24,381	
Feb.	19,136	28,421	29,752	25,187	32,576	37,323	31,490	
Mar.	20,989	33,840	22,234	24,810	26,608	31,248	31,269	
Apr.	27,032	23,081	21,612	18,218	25,276	11,805	22,788	
May	24,264	24,398	26,479	20,772	23,771	20,565	24,305	
June	28,564	19,596	20,498	21,078	27,586	25,890	25,026	
July	26,006	24,667	25,977	31,801	28,538	22,221	28,673	
Aug.	17,571	21,844	21,204	20,438	25,001	16,477	31,403	
Sept.	22,360	13,346	16,899	12,976	17,032	18,556	29,484	
Total	255,638	277,756	277,688	275,847	322,777	270,112	307,581	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Continental Europe

The increased continental production of hogs indicated for 1934 is expected to be especially marked in such deficit countries as Germany and Czechoslovakia, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. In exporting countries, however, further curtailment of production is anticipated in view of the continued shrinkage of export outlets. In some of the less important exporting countries, hog numbers actually increased during 1933 in view of the inability to export, primarily as a result of restrictions placed on the British bacon market. In all exporting countries the governments are faced with the necessity of disposing of accumulated surpluses. The situation has led to numerous reciprocal trade agreements, with the result that a large part of the continental trade in hogs and pork products is now being conducted along those lines.

Pork production on the Continent now appears to have been about 10 percent lower in 1933 than in 1932, according to available marketing data. Market supplies of hogs in the exporting countries are expected to be burdensome during the early part of 1934, but probably will show a reduction during the latter half of the year. In the deficit countries, particularly Germany, marketings are expected to be larger than in 1933, with the greatest increase expected after the middle of the year. In that period, however, hog production programs will be influenced by crop outturns which are not now expected to be as large as those of 1933. In general, the outlook for exports of American lard and pork continues unfavorable. In Germany, one of the important markets for lard, domestic production is increasing and consideration is being given additional measures to control imports.

Hogs: Slaughterings or marketings in specified European countries, annual 1932, and first 11 months 1932 and 1933

Country and description	Year 1932	First 11 months 1932	First 11 months 1933
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Denmark, in export slaughter houses	7,841	1/ 4,054	1/ 3,408
Germany, at 36 markets 2/	4,551	3/ 4,551	3/ 4,192
Poland, at 32 markets	1,085	4/ 909	4/ 853
Czechoslovakia, total	3,781	4/ 3,004	4/ 2,605
Austria 5/	1,042	1,042	1,053
Belgium, at principal slaughter houses	241	225	262
Holland, export slaughter	1,353	1,233	1,069
Sweden 6/	964	887	862
Norway 7/	281	4/ 216	4/ 242
Lithuania 8/	519	466	384
Total	21,658	16,587	14,930

Foreign Agricultural Service Division and the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1/ First 6 months. 2/ Constituted about 24 percent of total inspected slaughter in 1932. 3/ Year. 4/ 10 months. 5/ Hog marketings at St. Marx and the Grossmarkthallo, Vienna - (Formerly including only live pigs). 6/ Includes about 50 percent of total slaughterings. 7/ Includes about 90 percent of total slaughterings. 8/ Estimated on basis of weekly reports from export slaughter houses.

Countries important in British market supplies

The outstanding development in the Danish hog situation is the forced reduction in numbers resulting from continued curtailment of the British market outlet. Within 14 months Danish hog numbers were reduced about 20 percent, the total as of December 15, 1933 standing at 3,724,000 head. The reduction is evident in all classes of hogs, with an especially heavy reduction in the number of young pigs. In view of the very probable further reduction in the volume of British imports, it is unlikely that Danish hog numbers have been too drastically reduced. Because of the improved prices resulting from British market control activities, hog production in Denmark is still a profitable business, since the greater part of the hogs are raised for export. The price trend was generally upward in 1933 and early 1934, while feed costs have been fairly steady.

Measures taken to protect domestic grain producers involve an upward movement in import duties. Somewhat higher grain prices are anticipated, which may make hog production less profitable. It is anticipated, however, that grain prices will not be allowed to get too far out of line with respect to hog prices. Danish exports of bacon reached 647,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1933, a reduction of about 27 percent below the comparable 1932 figures. Lard exports also declined 19 percent, amounting to 43,000,000 pounds in 1933. Exports of live hogs, on the other hand, reached 73,000 head last year against only 24,000 head in 1932.

Denmark: Number of hogs by classes at various dates, 1929 to 1933

Date	Boars 4 months and over	Brood sows: In farrow	Brood sows: Not in farrow	Brood sows: Total	Hogs 4 months and over	Pigs 2 to 4 months	Pigs under 2 months	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
July 15, 1929	19	310	124	434	776	1,285	1,104	3,618
July 15, 1930	24	390	190	580	1,011	1,602	1,655	4,872
Jan. 15, 1931	27	385	189	574	1,179	1,769	1,632	5,181
July 15, 1931	31	430	194	624	1,165	1,855	1,778	5,453
Jan. 15, 1932		355	195	550	1,320	1,932	1,655	5,457
June 20, 1932	29	336	157	493	1,198	1,688	1,478	4,886
Nov. 19, 1932	28	321	163	484	1,260	1,659	1,395	4,826
Jan. 23, 1933	28	308	166	474	1,140	1,480	1,421	4,543
Apr. 18, 1933	26	303	158	461	1,073	1,410	1,414	4,384

Date	Boars 4 months and over	Brood sows: In farrow	Brood sows: Not in farrow	Brood sows: Total	Other hogs: 132 lbs. & over	Other hogs: 77 to 132 lbs.	Other hogs: Under 77 lbs.	Other hogs: Suckling pigs	Total
July 15, 1933	25	278	164	442	826	998	1,064	1,028	4,383
Oct. 14, 1933	24	244	161	405	825	951	1,075	916	4,196
Dec. 15, 1933	23	212	150	362	740	892	974	733	3,724

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistiske Efterretninger published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, December 29, 1933 and earlier issues.

Government hog control in Netherlands was followed by a reduction of almos 24 percent in the export slaughter figures for the first 11 months of 1933 as against the corresponding 1932 figures. The reduction resulting in an export slaughter figure of 1,069,000 head, all occurred in the period August-November 1933. It should be recalled, however, that export slaughter during the fall and winter months of 1932 were unusually heavy as a result of the Varkenscentrale's efforts to eliminate the heavy surplus on hand at that time. The price position of hogs improved steadily during 1933, the advance keeping well ahead of advances in feed prices through September. In more recent months, however, rising feed prices have materially reduced the profits in hog raising. Some advance in retail pork prices also occurred during 1933. Despite earlier reductions in numbers, however, hog supplies are apparently still burdensome. There has been some exporting of hogs to Russia in exchange for grain.

In Poland, a decline in numbers of young hogs as of June 30, 1933 was accompanied by a drop of 10 percent in slaughter for the first 10 months of that year against the corresponding 1932 period. There was some reduction also in the consumption of pork per capita during 1933. Bacon exports in the first 11 months of the year, practically all of which were consigned to the British market, reached only 83,165,000 pounds against 110,570,000 pounds in the same months of 1932. Ham exports were only about half of the 1932 volume, while live h

exports for the 11-month period totaled only 95,450 head against the comparable 1932 figure of 177,860 head. At present, a somewhat larger outlet for hogs has been secured in the form of a contingent to Austria of 1,775 head weekly, with Austria also making some duty concessions, the hogs to weigh not more than 220 pounds. This contingent is in addition to a weekly contingent of 300 live hogs weighing over 330 pounds admitted duty free. A weekly contingent of 355 slaughtered hogs at a special duty rate also is provided for. Since last November, hogs slaughtered commercially bear a tax of 1.5 zloty (27.36 cents) per head, the money being used to support the grain market.

In the Baltic States, restricted bacon shipments to the British markets have resulted in an over-supply of hogs at home. In Lithuania the government is considering production control proposals, following the encouragement given producers during the first half of 1933 by the better prices obtained in Great Britain. Slaughter in Lithuania in 1933 was about 17.5 percent below the 1932 figures. Russia and Austria are being used as far as possible as outlets for hogs and hog products. A generally similar situation exists in Estonia. Some products are going to Russia, and negotiations are in progress with Belgium. Latvia hopes to consummate reciprocal trade agreements with Czechoslovakia to exchange pork for clothes and cloth.

Germany

The easier tendency of prices of foreign lard in Germany during recent weeks has been a source of concern to the fat control authorities. Prices of domestic products are well above those of last year, but the continued import of relatively large volumes of foreign lard has given rise to the expectation of closer regulation of such imports. Dollar depreciation has been an important element in the situation, with wholesale duty-paid prices of American pure lard at Hamburg falling from 79 marks per 50 kilograms in the week ended November 1, 1933 to 72 marks for the week ended January 10, 1934. At a retail price in Berlin of 1.69 marks per kilo, the rate prevailing around January 10, imported lard could compete easily with domestic lard and butter, and was not far out of line with prices of domestic margarine. During January, prices of American refined lard at Hamburg, duty unpaid, averaged lower in both marks and dollars than in December, the dollar average being $11.80 per 100 pounds.

The German Government continues to urge self-sufficiency in fats. As against a year ago, imports of lard and other edible fats and oils and oil-producing seeds have been reduced considerably. Domestic lard production has been increased through the production of more heavy fat hogs at well-maintained prices. The acreage of oil-seeds has been expanded. So far, the efforts to supply all fat needs from domestic production have fallen far short of the required result. There has been, however, some reduction in the consumption of fats in Germany. Lard imports in 1933 were 31.2 percent smaller than in 1932. The share of the imports supplied by the United States, however, increased from 73.1 percent in 1932 to 76.3 percent in 1933. Imports have tended upward in recent months, and from the consumer's viewpoint this is a distinct advantage during the winter months of seasonally high fat consumption.

Late in 1933 the current policies with respect to fats resulted in something of a shortage. Butter supplies were especially low as a result of reduced milk production following curtailment of imports of feed concentrates. The fat control monopoly relieved the situation somewhat by buying butter in Netherlands, Denmark and Finland, these purchases being in addition to the regularly established butter import quotas. It has been necessary also to increase slightly the monthly output of margarine. Since it was ordered that, during January and February 1934 margarine must contain 10 percent neutral lard rather than 5 percent, the production of that ingredient is expected to increase, and with it the demand for fat hogs. Neutral lard continues to be a relatively expensive product, costing margarine makers about 2.70 marks per kilo (46.55 cents per pound). Of that figure, the government pays 1,70 marks, using funds from a tax on sales of edible fats.

Other countries

Czechoslovakia has a deficiency in hogs and pork, and is interested, therefore, in increasing production. Hog numbers increased in 1933, and indications are that slaughter in 1934 will be larger than last year, especially in the later months. Imports of pork products were seriously curtailed last year, and it appears that consumption was below the level of recent years, in view of the smaller slaughter in 1933 as against 1932. Import contingents for January 1934 included about 7,000 hogs and 2,094,000 pounds of lard. The United States was allotted 220,000 pounds for January; Hungary, Denmark and Yugoslavia were the chief suppliers, and in the order named, Netherlands, Rumania and Bulgaria ranked after the United States. Reciprocal agreements are involved in most cases. Competition from margarine has suggested government action in Czechoslovakia to protect lard producers.

Recent re orts from Austria indicate an increasing number of hogs. The official attitude is that hog raising is a supplemental side of farming, and authorities have practically prohibited any farmer from engaging only in hog production. No farmer may possess more than 100 hogs without a special permit. Hog importations are largely dependent upon exchange agreements with Hungary and Yugoslavia for which Austria exchanges timber, cotton yarn and other products. Hog slaughter at Vienna in 1933 totaled 1,053,000 head against 1,042,000 head in 1932.

In Sweden hogs showed an increase late in 1933 which is attributed to the loss of British outlets for pork products. The government is concerned with both production regulation and disposal of the present surplus. Registered killings in 1933 were about the same as in 1932. In Finland, pork exports to Great Britain were larger in 1933 than the preceding year, but the 1934 figures are expected to be considerably smaller. Funds for the payment of export premiums have been appropriated but the system has not yet been put in operation.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. - Dec. 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London	1000 pounds		19,897	24,167	30,346	28,710	23,399
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark..........	"	59,816	123,760	213,633	221,142	205,507	129,292
Irish F. State...	"		17,921	9,566	11,377	7,311	8,833
United States....	"	44,343	23,451	6,440	2,664	1,004	1,910
Canada...........	"	8,930	21,557	1,518	3,641	2,687	19,834
Others	"	11,247	38,198	63,235	85,558	105,075	71,132
Total.........	"	124,336	224,887	294,392	324,280	321,585	231,001
Ham, total........	"	20,474	28,045	21,658	23,363	22,023	21,079
Lard, total	"	57,050	57,495	77,918	57,839	58,762	74,563
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		123,103	203,177	226,383	202,657	138,968
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected....	1000's	450	738	498	753	707	765
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities..........	"		812	907	980	799	770
Hog slaughter 36 centers	"	1,111	1,010	1,148	1,329	1,081	1,057
Imports -							
Bacon, total......	1000 pounds	868	5,932	5,324	11,677	9,369	8,500
Lard, total.......	"	54,037	51,197	34,322	55,766	65,992	39,707
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected ...	1000's	8,806	12,538	12,163	13,377	11,967	12,089
Exports -							
Bacon -							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	32,530	14,570	5,862	1,921	864	714
Germany	"	729	2,698	138	1,105	372	1,415
Cuba	"	1,833	5,505	2,081	2,097	952	941
Total........	"	45,196	33,236	11,188	6,779	4,736	7,144
Hams, shoulders -							
United Kingdom...	"	30,316	30,981	17,038	9,979	13,108	14,910
Total........	"	35,684	37,975	21,173	16,649	15,835	17,654
Lard -							
United Kingdom...	"	39,297	51,563	65,963	56,281	59,508	75,683
Germany	"	34,485	43,221	15,383	43,759	43,035	33,625
Cuba.............	"	8,857	20,237	9,265	9,876	1,932	2,757
Netherlands......	"	8,375	10,313	4,543	8,739	8,985	11,455
Total........	"	112,662	174,048	129,062	144,350	139,370	152,153

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Dec. 1932	Nov. 1933	Dec. 1933
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers quotations	7.50	9.76	3.04	4.04	3.25
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	.98	1.46	.41	.79	.83
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	11.63	15.73	7.80	15.65	15.25
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.35	1/ .54	2/ .26	.52	3/ .51
Barley, Leipzig	1.70	1/ 2.27	3/1.80	3.05	3.00
Lard -					
Chicago	10.71	14.00	5.28	6.98	6.25
Liverpool	12.10	13.89	3/6.88	7.14	7.20
Hamburg	11.92	14.54	8.39	14.14	12.07
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	14.30	25.16	4/9.16	16.79	17.63
American green bellies		21.27	4/7.47	14.74	14.35
Danish Wiltshire sides	14.10	23.07	4/9.60	17.63	17.62
Canadian green sides	13.34	1/20.97	4/8.61	15.53	15.58
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 5/		555,885	490,850	524,763	627,323
Lard in cold storage		62,928	41,088	110,394	132,297

1/ Four-year average only.
2/ One week.
3/ Three weeks.
4/ Basis importer-to-wholesaler quotations.
5/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure, pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

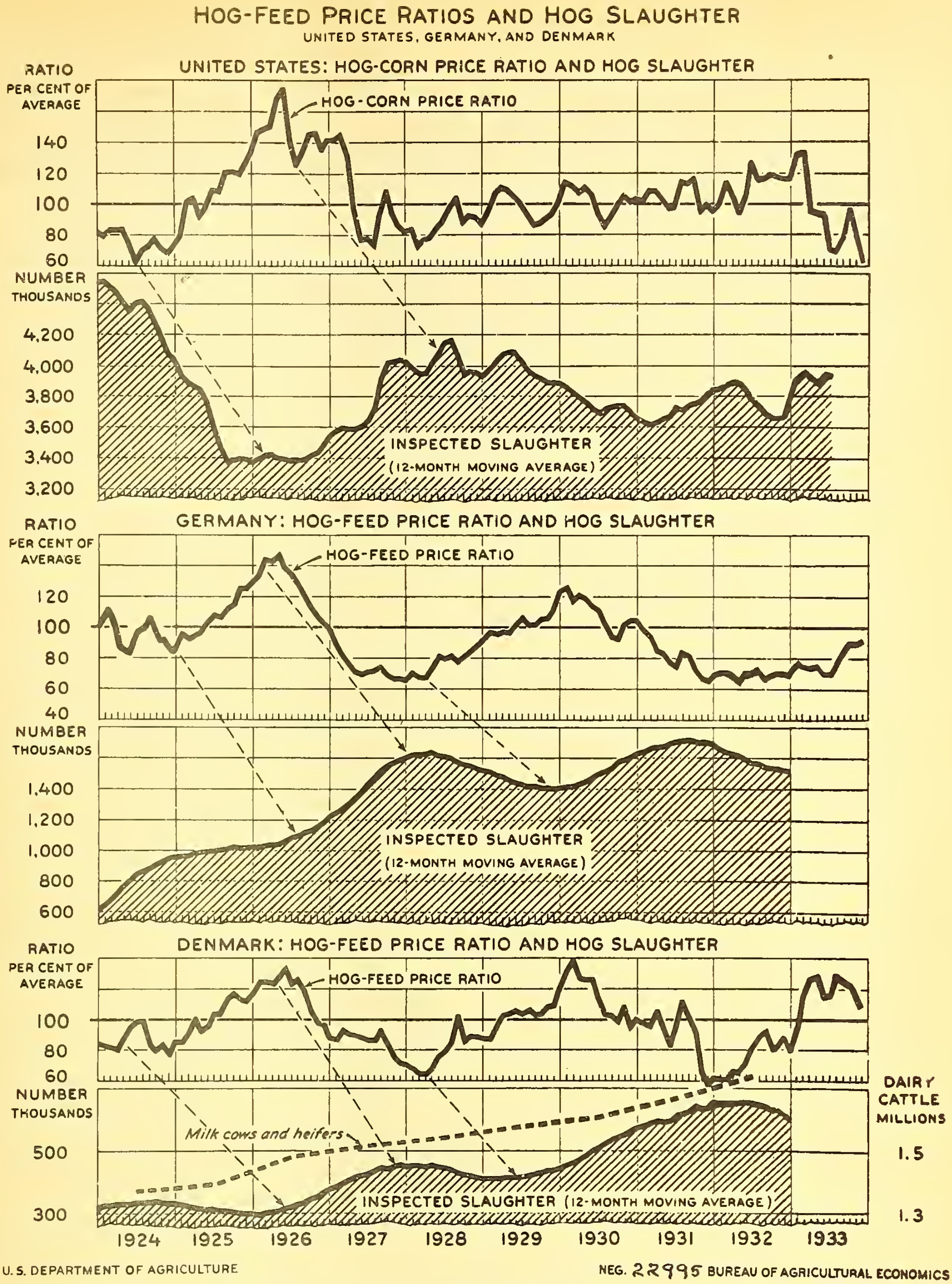


FIGURE 1 – THE RELATION OF HOG PRICES TO FEED PRICES CREATES CYCLICAL CHANGES IN HOG PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER IMPORTANT HOG PRODUCING COUNTRIES. CHANGES IN THE HOG-FEED PRICE RATIO TEND TO CAUSE CHANGES IN HOG SLAUGHTER FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS LATER, AS INDICATED BY THE SLANTING ARROWS IN THE ABOVE FIGURE. IN DENMARK THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOG PRICES AND FEED PRICES IS NOW RELATIVELY FAVORABLE FOR HOG PRODUCTION, BUT IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IT IS UNFAVORABLE.

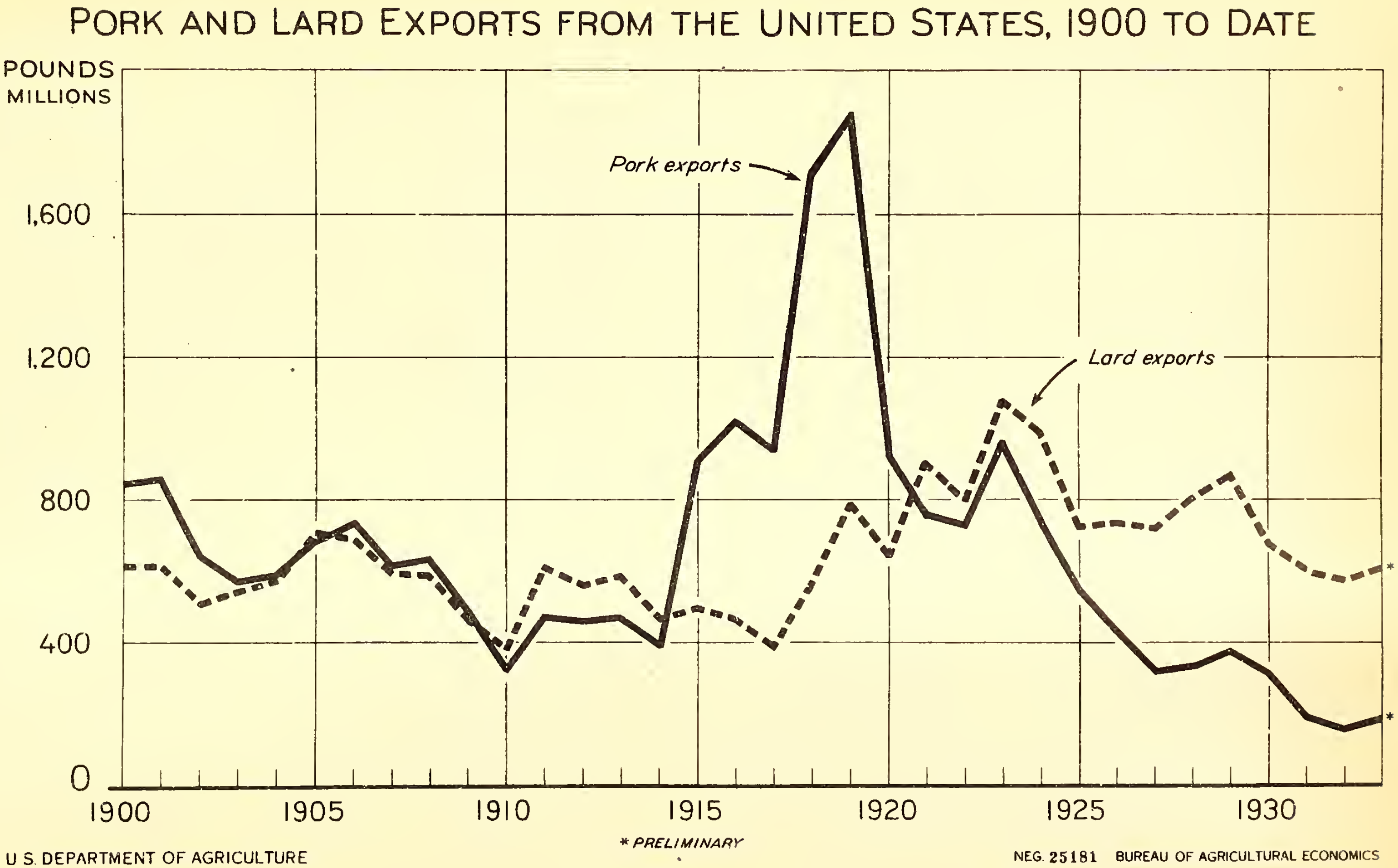


FIGURE 2 - FROM 1900 TO 1914 THE TREND IN EXPORTS OF PORK AND LARD WAS DOWNWARD, BUT ABOUT THE SAME TOTAL QUANTITIES OF EACH WERE EXPORTED. DURING THE WAR PERIOD (1915-19) BOTH PORK AND LARD EXPORTS WERE INCREASED BUT THE INCREASE WAS MUCH GREATER IN THE CASE OF PORK EXPORTS. DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS EXPORTS OF PORK HAVE BEEN SHARPLY REDUCED, LARGELY AS A RESULT OF INCREASED EUROPEAN HOG PRODUCTION. THE EXPORT MOVEMENT OF LARD HAS BEEN FAIRLY WELL MAINTAINED, AND IN THE LAST 5 YEARS EXPORTS OF LARD HAVE BEEN MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE OF PORK. BOTH EXPORTS OF PORK AND LARD INCREASED DURING 1933.

1527

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-52 March 22, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

Hog numbers at the beginning of 1934 in both the United States and Denmark were materially smaller than a year earlier, according to recent estimates. The decreases for the two countries were 9 and 24 percent respectively. As previously reported in this publication hog numbers in Germany at the end of 1933 were somewhat larger than a year earlier.

The decrease in slaughter supplies in the United States during February was much greater than normal, and a substantial rise in hog prices occurred. Domestic prices of pork and lard also advanced during the month. In Germany hog prices weakened slightly but in Canada prices continued to advance. In February Canadian hog prices were about three times as high as in that month in 1933. A discussion of the hog situation in Canada and the factors responsible for this marked advance in hog prices appears in this issue.

Imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom have continued at a level much below last year during recent months. With relatively small imported supplies and some reduction in supplies of bacon produced in Great Britain prices of cured pork on British markets advanced during February. British imports of lard were relatively large during January, but were reduced somewhat during February. Imports of lard into Germany during January and December were much below those of a year earlier. Lard prices rose sharply in both Great Britain and Germany during February. German imports of lard recently have been placed under control of a government monopoly. United States exports of pork during January were larger than a year earlier, but lard exports were considerably smaller than the unusually large shipments in January 1933.

Hog Numbers

So far only three countries have reported hog numbers at the beginning of 1934, the United States, Denmark, and Germany. These three countries reported 83,329,000 head at the beginning of 1934, a reduction of 6 percent as compared with each of the 2 years preceding, but approximately the same as in 1931. In the two surplus producing countries for which estimates are available, the United States and Denmark, numbers on January 1, 1934 fell to 59,450,000 head and were 10 percent lower than at the same date of 1933, but not greatly different from numbers at the same date of 1931.

The number of hogs in the United States on January 1, 1934 was 55,976,000, according to the estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and was 9 percent below the same date of 1933, but 3 percent greater than in 1931. On the other hand, the number in Denmark according to the January 1934 estimate was 24 percent less than in 1933 and 33 percent below 1931. Exports of hog products from Denmark in 1933 amounted to only 699,000,000 pounds or 24 percent below those of 1932 and 22 percent below those for 1931.

Hog numbers in Germany at the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934 showed a slight increase over 1933, contrary to expectations of German officials. On December 5, 1933 there were 23,879,000 reported in that country, an increase of 4 percent above the same date of 1933, but about the same as in 1932. In the latter year imports of hog products amounted to 325,000,000 pounds and were the largest for the 5-year period, 1928-1932.

At the beginning of 1932 and 1933 hog numbers in 12 1/ countries reporting at the beginning of the year reached approximately 110,200,000 each year compared with only 103,700,000 in 1931.

Estimates are not available for the British Isles at the beginning of 1934, but in mid-summer, 1933, the number of hogs in the United Kingdom was 3,501,000 or about the same as at that date of 1932, but 10 percent greater than in 1931. The number in the Irish Free State in June 1933 was only 901,000 head, a reduction of 19 percent as compared with 1932.

Brood sows

There was a considerable falling off in the number of brood sows in the three countries reporting as of January 1934. The number on that date was 11,802,000 head, and was 7 percent lower than at the same date of 1933 and 8 percent lower than in 1931. The changes in numbers in the three countries, expressed in percentages of last year, were as follows: United States, 91; Denmark, 74; Germany, 108.

1/ See table, page 3.

Hogs: Number in specified hog and pork exporting and importing countries at the beginning of 1934, with comparisons

Country	Month of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES					
United States	Jan. 1	54,399	58,988	61,320	55,976
Australia	Jan. 1 1/	1,072	1,168	2/ 1,156	-
New Zealand	Jan. 31	476	513	592	-
European countries					
Denmark	Jan. 15 or 16	5,181	5,457	3/ 4,543	3,474
Netherlands 4/	Jan. 1	2,196	2,382	2,300	-
Lithuania	Jan. 1 1/	1,207	1,338	1,233	-
Rumania	Jan. 1 1/	2,437	3,221	2,964	-
Yugoslavia		2,924	3,133	2,863	-
Total 8 countries reporting, 1931-1933 ...		69,894	76,200	76,971	
Total 2 countries reporting 1931-1934		59,580	64,445	65,863	59,450
IMPORTING COUNTRIES					
England & Wales	Jan.	5/ 2,153	-	6/ 2,823	-
Germany	Jan. 1 2/	23,442	23,808	22,859	23,879
France	Jan. 1 2/	6,329	6,398	6,488	
Belgium	Jan. 1 2/	1,250	1,235	1,246	
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1 2/	2,776	2,576	2,621	
Total 4 importing countries reporting 1931-1933		33,797	34,017	33,214	
Total 12 countries reporting, 1931 to 1933		103,691	110,217	110,185	
Total 3 countries reporting 1931 to 1934		83,022	88,253	88,722	83,329

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and reports from United States Government representatives abroad unless otherwise stated.

1/ Estimates for countries reporting during December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.
2/ Estimate based on number in four states compared with 1932.
3/ January 23.
4/ Unofficial estimates based on percentage change as compared with census of May - June 1930.
5/ 1930.
6/ February 4.

The number of broodssows in eight countries reporting for 1933 was 15,225,000, an increase of 3 percent above 1932.

Hog slaughter in 1933 in 14 important hog producing countries is estimated at 84,732,000, a reduction of 1 percent compared with the 2 preceding years. (See table, page 5) There was an increase in four non-European surplus producing countries of 5 percent and a decrease in

slaughter in six surplus European countries of 12 percent according to preliminary estimates for the year based on 9 or 11 months inspected or export slaughter. The four important deficit hog producing countries of Europe showed a decrease of 6 percent.

In 1931 when hog numbers in the United States were very little different from those at the beginning of 1934, exports of hog products amounted to 751,000,000 pounds. Exports of hog products from Denmark in 1933 fell to 699,000,000 pounds or 24 percent below those of 1932 and 22 percent below those for 1931. In 1928 and 1929 hog numbers in Denmark averaged 3,490,000 or about the same as at the beginning of 1934, exports of hog products averaged 623,000,000 pounds. In 1932 when hog numbers in Germany were about the same as they are at present, imports of hog products amounted to 325,000,000 pounds and were the largest for the 5-year period 1928 to 1932.

Imports of pork and lard into the United Kingdom in 1933 amounted to about 1,543,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures compared with a little over 1,700,000,000 pounds in each of the years 1931 and 1932, and 1,491,000,000 pounds in 1930.

Details of latest estimates

There was a 9 percent reduction in total hog numbers in the United States during 1933, the number on January 1, 1934 being estimated at 55,976,000.

In the 12 North Central States (Corn Belt) hogs numbered 39,978,000 on January 1, 1934, a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1933 and 6 percent as compared with 1932, but were approximately the same as in 1931. The decrease was largest in the West North Central States (See table, page 10) although there was no reduction in Iowa, the most important hog producing State in the United States. Kansas showed a reduction of 20 percent; South Dakota 40 percent, or the heaviest reduction of any State in the Union; and North Dakota, 32 percent. Almost three-fourths of the hogs in the United States are found in the Corn Belt States, where commercial production is centered.

Of the other divisions, the greatest reductions were 13 percent in the South Central States and 13 percent in the Western States.

Hog numbers in Denmark as of January 16, 1934 were reduced to 3,474,000, or 24 percent compared with the number on January 23, 1933, and 36 percent below the number on hand on January 15, 1932 when they were the highest on record. Each estimate made since January 15, 1932 shows a decrease compared with the one immediately preceding it, regardless of the time of year it was made. The decrease in brood sows was approximately the same as in total hogs, but the decrease in the number in farrow (pregnant) was even greater, being 32 percent as compared with 1933 and 41 percent as compared with 1932.

Hogs: Number slaughtered in important surplus and deficit hog producing countries, 1931-1933

Country	Description	1931	1932	1933
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Surplus countries				
Non-European countries:				
United States	Fed. insp.	44,772	45,244	47,226
Canada	Inspected	2,243	2,723	2,802
Australia	For export	133	95	118
Argentina	Packing plants & liniers market Buenos Aires	748	831	1/ 1,064
Total 4 non-European countries		47,896	48,893	51,210
European countries				
Sweden	Inspected	1,031	964	1/ 935
Denmark	In export houses	7,320	7,841	2/ 6,590
Netherlands	Export	1,521	1,353	1/ 1,177
Irish Free State ...	For curing	701	737	852
Lithuania	Export	460	519	1/ 426
Poland	At 32 markets	1,130	1,085	1/ 1,020
Total 6 European countries		12,163	12,499	11,000
Total 10 surplus countries		60,059	61,392	62,210
Deficit countries				
Germany	Inspected	20,520	18,948	3/18,000
Czechoslovakia		4,299	3,781	3,289
Austria 4/		824	1,042	1,053
Belgium		274	241	280
Total 4 deficit countries		25,917	24,012	22,622
Total 14 surplus and deficit countries...		85,976	85,404	84,732

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports submitted by Agricultural Attaches D. L. Christy, L. G. Michael, and H.E. Reed, and original official sources.

1/ Estimate for year based on 9 months slaughter.
2/ Estimate for year based on 6 months slaughter.
3/ Estimate for year based on 9 months slaughter.
4/ Marketings at St. Marx and Grossmarkthalle, Vienna.

Brood sows: Number in specified countries at beginning of 1934, with comparisons

Country	Month of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES					
United States	Jan. 1	10,010	10,068	10,313	9,436
New Zealand					
Sows 1 year and over	Jan. 31	65	75	88	
European countries					
Denmark	Jan. 16 or 17				
Total sows 4 mos.& over		574	550	1/ 474	351
In farrow 2/		385	355	308	210
Rumania	Jan. 1 3/	812	829	1,026	
Total 4 countries reporting 1931-1933		11,461	11,522	11,901	
Total 2 countries reporting 1931-1934		10,534	10,618	10,787	9,787
IMPORTING COUNTRIES					
England and Wales					
Germany					
Six mos. to 1 yr.	Jan. 3/	674	494	485	550
One yr. & over	"	1,503	1,458	1,384	1,465
Total brood sows		2,177	1,952	1,869	2,015
In farrow 6 mos. to 1 yr. 2/	Jan. 1 3/	369	251	259	306
In farrow 1 yr. and over 2/	Jan. 1 3/	942	870	851	922
France	Jan. 1 3/	822	814	870	
Belgium					
Sows 6 mos. & over	Jan. 1 3/	141	139	140	
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1 3/	442	349	445	
Total 4 importing countries reporting 1931-1933		3,582	3,256	3,324	
Total 8 countries reporting 1931-1933		15,043	14,778	15,225	
Total 3 countries reporting 1931-1934		12,761	12,570	12,656	11,802

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from United States Department of Agriculture representatives abroad, original official sources, and the International Institute of Agriculture.

1/ January 23.

2/ Included in total brood sows for specified ages.

3/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.

United States

A sharp upturn in hog prices occurred in early February largely as a result of a very marked reduction in slaughter supplies of hogs. Purchases of hogs for the account of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were increased for a brief period in early February and this also was a contributing factor to the price advance. The average price of hogs at Chicago for the week ended February 17 reached $4.50, the highest weekly average at that market since last October. During the last half of the month hog marketings increased to some extent and prices weakened somewhat in late February and early March, but only a small part of the earlier advance was lost. Purchases of hogs for government account were suspended in mid-February, but were resumed for a short period in early March. The processing tax on hog slaughter levied under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was raised to $2.25 per 100 pounds effective March 1, 1934.

The Chicago average price of hogs for February was $4.39 per 100 pounds compared with $3.41 in January and $3.46 for the corresponding month in 1933. The advance in prices in early February was somewhat greater at Chicago than at most other mid-western markets, but prices at the different markets were adjusted to a more normal relationship before the end of the month. The weighted average price of hogs at seven leading markets was $4.15 in February compared with $3.15 in that month a year earlier. As compared with a year ago the higher level of hog prices is largely a reflection of a stronger consumer demand for meats, but the smaller slaughter supplies of hogs in prospect for the next 6 months also is a factor of some importance in this connection.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection during February totaling 3,433,000 head was about 6 percent smaller than in February last year, and it was the smallest slaughter for the month since 1927. The relatively small hog slaughter during February is in marked contrast with the supply situation in January, when slaughter was the largest for that month since 1929. The reduction in slaughter from January to February this year amounting to 1,957,000 head, or about 36 percent, was the second largest decrease for this period on record. Inspected slaughter during the first 5 months of the current marketing year, October 1933 to February 1934, amounted to about 20,913,000 head, which was about 600,000 head or 3 percent larger than in the corresponding months of 1932-33. The decrease in the average weight of hogs slaughtered, however, probably will about offset this small increase in numbers slaughtered.

Corn prices were steady to slightly lower during February. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago for the month was 48.6 cents per bushel compared with 49.7 cents in January and 23 cents in February last year. Largely because of the sharp advance in hog prices, the hog-corn price ratio increased in February, but it was still below average. Based on farm prices on the 15th of the month the ratio in the North Central States in February was 9.9 compared with 7.6 in January and 19.1 in February last year. The hog-corn ratio has been about as high as average in only 1 month since May 1933. As a result of this unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices, hogs have been marketed earlier than usual and average market weights of hogs during the last 4 months have been materially lighter than in that period a year ago. The average weight of

hogs slaughtered from November to January was about 223 pounds, which was a reduction of about 3 percent from the corresponding months in 1932-33. In February the average weight of hogs at the seven principal markets was 229 pounds, which was 6 pounds less than in February 1933. In addition to the reduction in average weights, market reports indicate that market receipts in recent weeks have included a larger than usual proportion of hogs lacking in finish and quality, which also is largely a reflection of the unfavorable hog-corn price relationship.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork advanced sharply during the first 3 weeks of February, but part of this advance was lost in late February and early March. Prices of cured pork and lard did not advance during the month nearly so much as did prices of fresh pork, but the rise has been more nearly maintained in case of these products. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $12.45 per 100 pounds in February compared with $11.11 in January and $9.48 in February last year.

Exports of both pork and lard during January were slightly smaller than in the preceding month. Pork exports, however, were somewhat larger in January a year ago. This increase was due entirely to the larger export movement of fresh and frozen pork, since exports of cured pork in January were smaller than last year. Lard exports in January were considerably smaller than a year ago. But it will be recalled that exports of lard in January 1933 were unusually large because of the very large shipments to Germany in that month, which were made in anticipation of the marked increase in the German import duty on lard in February 1933.

Exports of frozen pork have increased materially during the last 3 months. In January they amounted to 4,228,000 pounds compared with 924,000 pounds in January last year. Most of the recent shipments of this product has been consigned to the United Kingdom. The British import quota applies only to cured pork. The higher prices of nearly all pork in Great Britain, resulting from the reduction in total supplies, have greatly stimulated exports of frozen pork to that country, since exports of cured pork were and are limited by quota restrictions. It should be recognized, however, that curing of imported pork in the United Kingdom is not permitted under present regulations.

Exports of hams and shoulders in January, amounting to 3,188,000 pounds, were smaller than in the preceding month or in January 1933. Exports for the month this year were the smallest for any month in recent years. Most of the shipments of these cuts are consigned to the United Kingdom, and since imports of bacon and hams into that country are limited by quota restrictions, the reduction in exports in January probably was necessary in order to keep within the quantity of imports allocated to the United States. Bacon exports in January of 1,702,000 were the smallest for any month since last August. Small shipments of bacon were made during January to numerous countries. Cuba was the leading customer, taking 240,000 pounds. The United Kingdom and Sweden were next in importance although shipments of bacon to both of these countries were relatively small.

Lard exports in January, totaling 51,584,000 pounds were about 6 percent smaller than in December, but they were about 35 percent smaller than in January 1933. Shipments of lard to the United Kingdom during the month amounting to 30,610,000 pounds were slightly smaller than in the preceding month, but they were somewhat larger than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Exports of lard to Germany in January totaled 5,735,000 pounds compared with 28,233,000 pounds in January last year. Compared with a year earlier shipments of lard to Netherlands were reduced from 8,964,000 to 2,462,000 pounds. As indicated in a preceding paragraph lard exports to Germany and to the Netherlands as well were unusually large in January last year, as a result of the increase in German import duty on lard the following February. A part of this reduction in shipments of lard to continental European countries in January this year was offset by a marked increase in the quantity of lard exported to Mexico. Shipments to that country in January amounted to 4,383,000 pounds, the largest for several months.

The reduction in hog slaughter during February to a considerable extent was a reflection of the emergency slaughter of pigs last summer under the hog production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In view of the relatively large number of pigs in this emergency slaughter and since such pigs normally would have been marketed after January 1934, a further decrease in hog slaughter during the next 3 months appears probable. The estimate of the number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1934 recently released by this bureau indicated a reduction of about 9 percent from the number on farms a year earlier. (See statement on hog numbers, page 2). Because of this decrease in numbers, the estimated reduction of 3 percent in the 1933 fall pig crop, and the probable decrease in the 1934 spring pig crop, smaller slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of 1934 as compared with last year are likely. The very unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices prevailing during the last 6 months has resulted in an early market movement of the 1933 spring pig crop and probably will cause marketings of hogs from the fall pig crop to be earlier than usual. Consequently the reduction in hog slaughter during the first half of 1934 may be less than would normally occur as a result of so large a decrease in hog numbers.

United States: Number of hogs including pigs in the Corn Belt and other States on January 1, 1934 with comparisons 1/

State	1931	1932	1933	1934	Percentage 1934 is of 1933
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
W.N. Cent. States					
Iowa	10,509	11,140	10,813	10,813	100
Mo.	3,488	4,100	4,674	4,253	91
Neb.	4,820	5,334	4,534	4,307	95
Minn.	3,665	3,384	3,496	3,216	92
Kans.	2,437	3,109	3,264	2,611	80
S. Dak.	3,000	1,950	2,048	1,229	60
N. Dak.	766	751	638	434	68
Total, 7 W.N. Cent. States	28,735	30,268	29,467	26,863	91.2
E. N. Cent. States					
Ill.	4,415	4,900	5,537	5,094	92
Ind.	2,637	2,953	3,573	3,573	100
Ohio	1,974	2,072	2,486	2,287	92
Wis.	1,536	1,658	1,611	1,450	90
Mich.	542	661	773	711	92
Total E. N. Cent. States	11,104	12,244	13,980	13,115	93.8
Total N. Cent.	39,839	42,512	43,447	39,978	92.0
S. Cent. States	7,114	8,393	9,711	8,467	87.2
S. Atlantic States	3,972	4,252	4,435	4,226	95.3
Western States	2,333	2,664	2,513	2,176	86.6
N. Atlantic States	1,141	1,167	1,214	1,129	93.0
United States	54,399	58,988	61,320	55,976	91.3

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Rearranged from releases of the Division of Crop and Livestock Records, for February 15, 1934 and February 15, 1933.

1/ Arranged in order of importance as producing States or Divisions.

Canada

The price of bacon hogs at Toronto advanced during February, and for the 4 weeks ended March 1 reached $9.56, American currency, compared with $8.41 in January. The price of bacon hogs is now higher than at any time since January 1931 when the average price for the month was $10.17. Last year the average price for the 4 weeks of February was only $3.21 so that the price is now $6.35 higher than at the same period last year.

Gradings at stockyards and packing plants during the 4 weeks ended March 1 amounted to 278,000 head, or 14 percent above the same period a year ago. There has been an increase in gradings of 33,000 head or 6 percent since the first of the year compared with the corresponding period last year.

The percentage of total graded into the different classes was as follows, last year's percentage being given in parenthesis: Bacon hogs, 42 (44); butcher, 26 (28); select bacon, 16 (17); lights and feeders, 11 (9).

A detailed discussion of the developments in the Canadian hog situation during 1933 appears on pages 16, 17, 18, of this issue.

Great Britain and Irish Free State

Negotiations are continuing with respect to securing voluntary agreements among exporting countries on the foreign cured pork import quota, according to H. E. Reed, meat specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. The old agreement expired on February 28, but has been continued for another month, pending acceptance of a new basis. Negotiations have been confined to trying to allocate percentages of the total imports of non-Empire cured pork among the several interested countries. The tonnage allowed under the foreign quota after March 1 cannot be determined until the number of hogs contracted by British producers is known.

Delays in fixing contract terms made necessary the extention of the contracting period. Contracts for the last 10 months of 1934 were scheduled to be finally reported to the Pig Marketing Board by March 12. Contract prices for basic pigs for March and April were fixed at 12s. 6d. per 20 pounds dead weight, but 6d. per 20 pounds is to be deducted for repaying the loan for indemnifying curers against losses suffered in November and December 1933. After May 1, contract prices are to be determined on a basis of sharing profits and losses between producers and curers. The manner in which producers are accepting the new contract terms is not known, but it is reported that contracts are not being entered into as freely as was done in the preliminary period ended February 28.

Cured pork prices of early March showed some recession from the high levels reached in February. In the latter month sterling values advanced considerably, with dollar values of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool averaging $21.78 per 100 pounds, basis of importer-to-wholesaler. Canadian green sides made an average of $19.45. The short supplies of American bacon were taken up by open order accounts, making quotations nominal since February 1. The averages noted were more than double the 1933 comparisons and higher than any range of prices since 1930.

The higher bacon prices in February were largely the result of reduced domestic supplies rather than of any increase in consumer demand. February domestic supplies were greatly reduced below those of the preceding 3 months, and were no more than sufficient for filling regular orders. Continental supplies were slightly larger in February than in January, according to unofficial records. Heavy arrivals of Canadian and German bacon after mid-February, however, weakened the market somewhat. Official trade returns for the period October-January 1933-34, the first 4 months of the current market season, indicate a decline in total bacon imports of 27.5 percent below corresponding figures for last season. Receipts from Denmark were down 35.8 percent. Imports from other continental countries have been reduced in proportion. Receipts from Canada, however, have been more than five times larger than a year ago, with small increases also noted for Irish Free State and the United States.

Prospects in the bacon market for the next few months will depend largely on the supply situation, which will be governed largely by the settlement reached concerning import quotas. Heavy supplies of British bacon are not expected. Much will depend on the way Denmark ships the additional amount which she will be entitled to ship in view of the fact that other countries have exceeded their quotas.

The advance in sterling ham prices in February brought the Liverpool average up to $22.40 per 100 pounds for the American short cuts, the highest dollar average reached since the middle of 1930. A shortage in supplies has resulted from operation of the import quota arrangement. Imports of cured hams and of frozen green hams for processing in the United Kingdom have not been sufficient for trade requirements. The January 1934 ham imports were a third smaller than in January 1933. Stocks at Liverpool on January 31 this year were negligible, and a firm market is anticipated. Total ham imports for the first 4 months of the current season to January 31 were about 10.3 percent below imports of the corresponding 1932-33 period.

The February strength in the lard market brought the Liverpool average up to $7.65 per 100 pounds, a figure more than $1.73 above last year's corresponding average. Lard prices in sterling have steadily improved since late January, largely as a result of the firmer American market, and late February prices were the highest since mid-November. Futures quotations have shown corresponding increases. Somewhat smaller arrivals in February than in January at Liverpool also were a strengthening factor. For the current season to January 31, lard imports were 32.5 percent larger than a year earlier, and showed a substantial advance over imports of other recent seasons

February receipts of fresh British and Irish pork at London Central Markets were seasonally smaller than in January, and also below those of a year earlier. For the current season to January 31, such receipts were 18.1 percent smaller than the corresponding 1932-33 figures. Imports of frozen supplies, however, continue unusually large. Prices of both fresh and frozen pork eased off during February but became firm toward the close. The spread between domestic porker and baconer prices may attract more hogs to the pork market now that the first contract period is over, but future fresh pork supplies appear somewhat uncertain.

There are no data available with respect to the deliveries and killings of contracted bacon hogs, and the reported number of 620,000 for the period November 1 - February 28, 1933-34 now appears too high. In any case, the distribution of contracted hogs over the period indicated was not in keeping with the demand. The highest porker prices in several years have attracted hogs away from the bacon market, and prices of feeder pigs also are unusually high. Similar conditions prevail in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Irish Free State reports a considerably heavier marketing of hogs this year than last, with prices for all classes of animals advancing since January 1. The Free State is considering proposals to control hog prices at a point calculated to return a fair profit to both hog producers and bacon curers.

Germany

Placing of lard imports under monopoly control is the outstanding development in German pork markets during the past month, according to the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The new measure became

effective February 23 as part of the German program to assist domestic producers of animal fats. The new system requires importers to secure a "certificate of acceptance" from the monopoly administration covering proposed imports, in addition to paying special monopoly fees. These fees are in addition to the regular import duties and are designed to keep imported lard from competing on a price basis with the domestic product. The present duty rate on imported lard is 1 mark per kilo (18.01 cents per pound at current exchange). Details are still lacking with respect to the fees chargeable for lard and fatbacks.

Prices of lard at Hamburg, duty and fees unpaid, advanced sharply in marks in the latter half of February. The dollar average for the month reached $13.10 per 100 pounds, about double the price of a year earlier, and the highest for any month since November 1930. Lard imports probably will be reduced under the monopoly system, but in January they were about the same as in December, both months being considerably below those of a year earlier. For the current season to January 31, Germany imported 40 percent less lard than was imported in the corresponding 1932-33 period. The current seasonal total of 54,000,000 pounds for 4 months is second only to that of 1930-31 as a low figure of recent seasons for the months indicated.

German hog prices in February continued the slight downward tendency noted since last November. Heavy hogs at Berlin, however, averaged $14.59 per 100 pounds during February and were still nearly twice as high as a year earlier. The current average is the highest for February since February 1930. Feed prices, especially barley prices, have tended upward in the recent months wherein hog prices have eased off. Feed prices, however, appear to have advanced no further than hog prices with respect to the values existing a year ago. Hog marketings continue slightly under last year's figures. Germany continues to conduct a restricted trade in imported bacon, largely with Netherlands, and on the basis of quotas calculated from the 1932 trade.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		Oct.- Jan.					
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London..	1,000 pounds		25,709	31,306	46,924	37,294	30,332
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	79,193	166,731	280,452	294,459	262,814	169,398
Irish F.State	"		22,646	11,790	13,283	8,904	11,669
United States	"	61,449	35,479	9,272	3,486	1,391	2,162
Canada	"	12,520	28,133	1,624	3,984	5,159	28,908
Others	"	14,259	50,937	86,527	110,329	139,917	91,172
Total	"	167,421	303,926	389,665	425,439	418,187	303,310
Ham, total	"	28,238	38,588	28,759	27,965	29,123	25,822
Lard, total ...	"	77,367	83,626	99,377	86,027	83,143	109,508
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		165,561	275,601	303,061	261,662	177,080
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	603	1,006	664	1,017	954	1,035
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		1,073	1,192	1,273	1,074	1,066
Hog slaughter 36 centers ...	"	1,486	1,334	1,539	1,738	1,459	1,455
Imports -	1000						
Bacon, total...	pounds	1,110	7,360	7,376	13,937	12,118	11,278
Lard, total....	"	69,967	72,653	50,477	78,473	89,516	54,035
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	12,162	17,780	17,525	18,404	16,667	15,522
Exports -							
Bacon -	1000						
United Kingdom	pounds	45,422	22,098	8,733	2,852	1,107	895
Germany	"	828	3,762	156	1,150	997	1,510
Cuba	"	2,495	7,549	3,170	2,728	1,262	1,181
Total	"	62,797	48,729	16,463	8,635	6,759	8,846
Hams, shoulders:							
United Kingdom	"	45,978	44,350	23,585	13,053	16,989	17,547
Total	"	50,982	54,263	28,468	20,530	20,415	20,842
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	56,277	74,412	95,381	79,131	88,218	106,239
Germany	"	46,157	63,074	28,167	62,178	70,934	39,356
Cuba	"	11,806	28,371	15,153	13,442	2,924	3,707
Netherlands ..	"	13,684	15,616	7,091	12,732	17,735	13,917
Total	"	157,612	249,157	197,944	204,204	217,507	203,355

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Jan. 1933	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.26	10.37	3.12	3.25	3.41
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.00	1.64	.42	.83	.89
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	11.52	14.87	7.36	15.25	14.98
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.32	1/ .61	2/	3/.51	.57
Barley, Leipzig	1.74	1/2.49	1.77	3.00	2.93
Lard -					
Chicago	10.28	14.65	5.69	6.25	6.32
Liverpool	11.50	15.29	6.62	7.20	6.91
Hamburg	15.48	15.84	8.81	12.07	11.80
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	13.70	24.71	8.66	17.63	19.85
American green bellies		21.40	6.83	14.35	14.52
Danish Wiltshire sides	14.10	22.40	8.77	17.62	19.67
Canadian green sides	13.17	20.22	6.99	15.58	17.46
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 4/		683,564	575,084	627,323	730,404
Lard in cold storage		94,200	52,841	132,510	168,756

1/ Four-year average only.
2/ Not available.
3/ Two weeks.
4/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

RECENT TRENDS IN HOG PRICES IN CANADA

In recent years the movements of hog prices in the United States and Canada have been very similar. The price relationship between the two countries during 1933, however, was changed considerably. The trend in prices in Canada was sharply upward throughout most of the year, while in the United States the advance was confined to the first half of the year, and for the entire year prices averaged only slightly higher than in 1932. The rise in hog prices in Canada has been chiefly the result of a large increase in Canadian exports of bacon and hams and the relatively high prices received for such exports on British markets. Smaller Canadian slaughter supplies in prospect for 1934 may also have tended to strengthen hog prices in Canada during recent months.

Changes in hog prices at Chicago and Toronto during the last 2 years are shown in Figure 1. It will be observed that during 1932 the level of hog prices in the United States was about the same as that in Canada, when comparable grades of hogs are considered. The more rapid advance in prices early in 1933 on Canadian markets resulted in a material widening of the spread between hog prices at Chicago and at Toronto, as indicated in the lower section of Figure 1. This spread continued to widen during the remainder of 1933, as hog prices continued to advance in Canada, while a steady to lower trend prevailed in the United States. In early 1934 prices advanced in both countries but the rise in Canada was the greater. The average price of bacon hogs at Toronto in February was $9.64 per 100 pounds, which was nearly $5.00 higher than the average price for similar hogs in Chicago. A year earlier there was practically no spread between Chicago and Toronto prices.

Exports of bacon and hams from Canada during 1933 totaled about 73,000,000 pounds compared with 36,000,000 pounds in 1932 and 13,000,000 pounds in 1931. Canadian exports of these products in 1933 were the largest since 1926. The increasing importance of the export trade in the Canadian hog situation is indicated by the fact that in 1933 exports of bacon and hams represent roughly about 18 to 20 percent of the inspected production of hog products, whereas in 1932 such exports were equivalent to about 8 to 10 percent of the inspected production. Nearly all exports of cured pork from Canada are consigned to the United Kingdom. Under the agreement reached at the conference of British Empire countries at Ottawa in 1932, Canada is permitted to export to Great Britain up to 280,000,000 pounds of good quality bacon and hams annually without restrictions. This quantity is in excess of the largest exports of bacon and hams from Canada on record, which were 245,000,000 pounds in 1919. The largest exports for any post-war year occurred in 1926 when 130,000,000 pounds were exported. Despite the large increase in shipments of bacon and hams to Great Britain last year, imports from Canada constituted only about 7 percent of the total British imports of these products during 1933.

In November 1932, the British Government instituted a program of reducing imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom from non-Empire countries in order to raise prices of bacon and thereby aid British pig producers. Under this program imports from the various non-Empire countries have been fixed by a system of quotas. More than 90 percent of the total British imports are received from countries outside the British Empire; Denmark has been the chief source of such imports for many years. Total

imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom in 1933 were 18 percent smaller than in 1932, and they were the smallest since 1929. As a result of this reduction in imported supplies, prices of bacon and hams on British markets rose sharply during 1933. This advance in prices and the greatly increased Canadian exports of bacon and hams to Great Britain resulted in a sharp rise in hog prices in Canada. Changes in prices of Canadian bacon at Liverpool and in prices of bacon hogs at Toronto since January 1933 are shown in Figure 2. The rise in the price of hogs in Canada during 1933 corresponds fairly closely with the advance in prices of bacon in Great Britain. In addition to the rising prices of bacon in the United Kingdom resulting from the reduction in supplies, Canadian exports of bacon and hams were also stimulated because of the decline in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in terms of British currency. Prices of Canadian bacon in Great Britain rose much more in terms of Canadian currency than they did in terms of British currency. The prices of Canadian sides at Liverpool, shown in Figure 2, have been expressed in terms of Canadian dollars.

Since about 60 percent of the total British supplies of pork are obtained from imports, the reduction in imports brought about by the restrictions materially decreased the total supplies of pork available for consumption in Great Britain. As prices of bacon and hams on the British market advanced during 1933, shipments of these products from non-Empire countries could not be increased because of the limitations previously mentioned. In view of terms of the Ottawa agreement and because of the position of Canada as an Empire country, Canadian exports of bacon and hams to Great Britain could be and were increased when British prices of such products advanced. Canada is the only country of the British Empire now important in the bacon trade in the United Kingdom.

The principal factor responsible for the increased spread between hog prices in the United States and Canada since early 1933, as shown in Figure 1, as already indicated, has been the rapid advance in Canadian hog prices, which resulted from the increase in Canadian exports of bacon and hams and the advance in prices for these products on the British market. In November and December, however, another factor of some importance in the widening of the spread was the decline in hog prices in the United States. This was in part a seasonal decline, and it was accompanied by the levying of, and subsequent increases in, the processing tax on hog slaughter, which was levied in connection with the hog production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Canadian hog prices advanced during November and December contrary to their usual seasonal tendency.

The trade in hogs and hog products between the United States and Canada is greatly restricted by import duties in both countries. In the United States the duty on live hogs (except for breeding purposes) is 2 cents per pound. The general import duty on live hogs moving into Canada is 3 cents per pound. An additional duty which varies with the value of hogs is also in effect in Canada. The estimated total of the duties and other charges incidental to the exportation of hogs to Canada in both January and February 1934, was sufficiently large to make exports of hogs from the United States to Canada unprofitable despite the very wide spread in prices. 1/

1/ In the United States the present tariff rate on bacon, hams and shoulders is $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; the rate on pork, fresh, chilled or frozen is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and that on lard is 3 cents per pound. In Canada the general import duty expressed in terms of Canadian currency on all kinds of pork, whether fresh or cured is 5 cents per pound, and on lard it is 2 cents per pound.

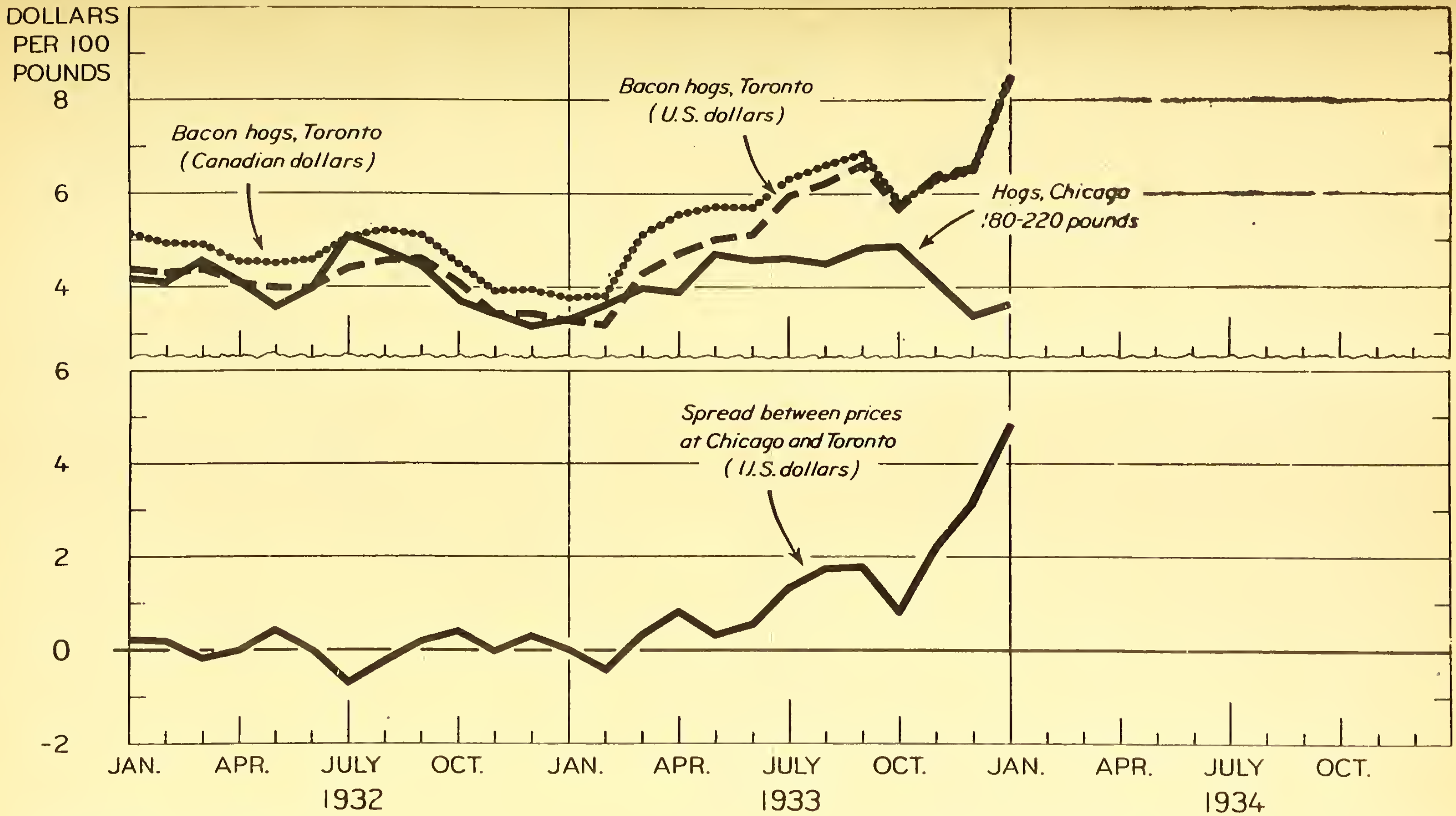
The tariff rates on hogs and hog products in the United States were increased substantially in 1930 and sharp increases in import duties on similar products became effective in Canada in 1931. Consequently in recent years the trade in hogs and hog products between Canada and the United States has been sharply curtailed. Prior to 1930 live hogs were imported into the United States from Canada and likewise exported from this country to Canada. The numbers of hogs exported from or imported into the United States has seldom exceeded 100,000 head, but during the last 3 years both exports and imports have been considerably less than that figure. The trade in hog products between the two countries consisted principally of shipments of hams, shoulders and fresh and frozen pork from the United States to Canada, although some Canadian bacon was imported into this country. These exports and imports likewise have been reduced materially.

Because of these restrictions to trade, changes in slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States relative to changes in supplies in Canada normally would be an important factor affecting the spread between hog prices in the two countries. During the last year, however, this factor apparently was not of major importance in causing the spread between prices to increase, since slaughter supplies in both the United States and Canada were relatively large compared with other recent years. Smaller supplies of hogs in the United States during 1934 and 1935 are probable due to the program of Agricultural Adjustment Administration for curtailing hog production and the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices prevailing during the last 6 months. A reduction in hog slaughter in Canada during 1934 also is probable in view of the sharp reduction in hog numbers in that country during 1933.

Hogs produced in Canada are primarily bacon type hogs, while in the United States the production of lard type hogs predominates. This difference in the character of hog production in the two countries has been the outgrowth of differences in available feed supplies. Corn is the principal hog feed in the United States, but in Canada barley is used widely as a hog feed. The ration fed to hogs in Canada is much more suitable for the production of bacon hogs than is corn. It should be recognized, however, that not all of the hogs slaughtered in Canada are suitable for export, according to the quality specifications of the Ottawa agreement. Most of the Canadian hogs, the products of which are exported, are graded as select bacon hogs. The proportion of the total hog gradings in this classification in 1933 was 16 percent. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of hogs produced in Canada so that a much larger proportion of the hogs will be suitable for export.

The trend of hog production in Canada during the post-war years has been fairly stable. After declining for about 2 years following the close of the World War, production increased greatly for nearly 4 years; Canadian hog slaughter in 1924 was the largest on record. Production then declined almost steadily from 1924 to 1930. Exports of hog products from Canada also declined greatly during this period. The very low level of grain prices compared with hog prices during 1930 and 1931 greatly stimulated hog production, and hog slaughter increased steadily from 1931 to 1933. Inspected slaughter of hogs in Canada in 1933 totaled 2,803,000 head compared with 2,723,000 in 1932 and 1,926,000 in 1930 before the increase in production began. Inspected slaughter during 1933 in terms of head was the largest since 1924. As a result of the very low level of hog prices which prevailed throughout 1932 and because of drouth in some areas in Canada in both 1932 and 1933, hog numbers in Canada have been sharply reduced. The number of hogs in Canada as estimated in June 1933 was 3,801,000 head, which was 18 percent smaller than in June 1932 and was the smallest number reported for Canada since 1920.

HOGS: AVERAGE PRICE AT CHICAGO AND TORONTO, 1932 TO DATE

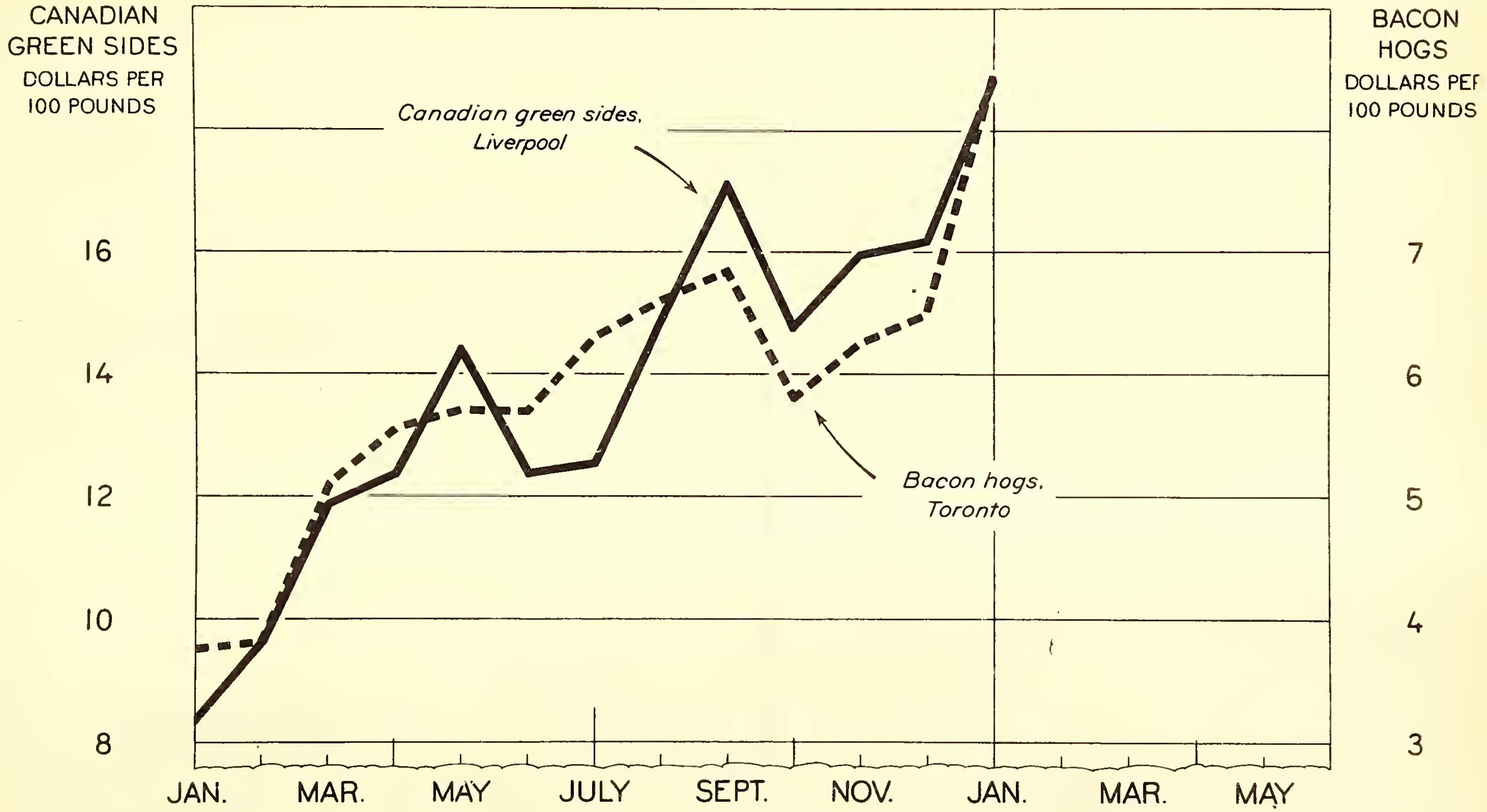


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 27012 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1 - THE UPPER SECTION OF THIS CHART SHOWS PRICES OF COMPARABLE WEIGHTS OF HOGS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA FROM 1932 TO DATE, AND THE SPREAD BETWEEN THESE PRICES IS SHOWN IN THE LOWER SECTION. DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1933 HOG PRICES ROSE MUCH MORE RAPIDLY IN CANADA THAN IN THE U.S. IN RECENT MONTHS THE ADVANCE IN PRICES IN CANADA HAS CONTINUED, BUT PRICES IN THE U.S. WEAKENED DURING THE LAST HALF OF 1933, WITH SOME RECOVERY IN EARLY 1934. THE CHIEF REASON FOR THE SHARP ADVANCE IN CANADIAN HOG PRICES HAS BEEN THE INCREASED EXPORTS OF BACON FROM CANADA AND HIGHER PRICES RECEIVED FOR THOSE EXPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PRICE OF CANADIAN GREEN SIDES AT LIVERPOOL AND BACON HOGS AT TORONTO, 1933 TO DATE

(CANADIAN DOLLARS)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 27011 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2 - THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF BACON HOGS IN CANADA DURING 1933 AND THUS FAR IN 1934 HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVANCE IN PRICES OF CANADIAN BACON IN GREAT BRITAIN, EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF CANADIAN CURRENCY. PRICES OF BACON IN TERMS OF BRITISH CURRENCY ADVANCED CONSIDERABLY AS A RESULT OF THE REDUCED TOTAL SUPPLIES OF BACON ON THE BRITISH MARKET. BUT THE ADVANCE IN BACON PRICES IN TERMS OF CANADIAN CURRENCY WAS EVEN GREATER BECAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF THE CANADIAN DOLLAR.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-53

April 18, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

Hog numbers in Germany in early March 1934, were estimated to be about 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Available supplies of feed grains in Germany during the year are expected to be reduced, and lighter weights of hogs and a more rapid rate of marketing are probable for the remainder of 1934. In addition to the very high import duty on lard levied in 1933, a quota system for lard imports into Germany has been established recently. Monthly imports of lard during the rest of the year have been limited to a level 60 percent below the average for the corresponding months of 1931-1933.

The British import quota for bacon and hams from non-Empire sources for the period from April to December 1934, has been fixed at about 25 percent below the actual imports in the corresponding period of 1933, when such imports were reduced somewhat from the level of the 2 years preceding. The allocation to the United States represents about 8.1 percent of the total quota, and this allocation represents a quantity about 27 percent less than the British takings of bacon and hams from the United States in the April to December period of 1933.

Hog prices declined in both domestic and foreign markets during March. Slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States during March were the smallest for the month in the last 17 years, but the quality of hogs marketed was reported to be much below average. Slaughter of other livestock during the month was relatively large. United States exports of pork increased during February, but exports of lard were reduced. Present prospects indicate that domestic slaughter supplies of hogs during the summer months will be somewhat smaller than the unusually large summer slaughter in 1933.

United States

Hog prices declined moderately in March and continued to weaken in early April. Slaughter supplies of hogs during the month were somewhat smaller than in March last year, and average weights of hogs marketed continued much lighter than a year ago. The Chicago average price of hogs for March was $4.31 compared with $4.39 in February and $3.88 in March last year. As compared with a year earlier the increase in costs of hogs to slaughterers in February and March was considerably greater than the advance in prices of hog products.

Slaughter of hogs under Federal inspection during March totaling 3,039,000 head was 11.5 percent smaller than in February and about 16 percent less than the slaughter in March 1933. Slaughter during the month was the smallest for March since 1917. Inspected slaughter for the winter marketing season to date (October 1933 to March 1934) totaled 23,952,000 head, which was about the same as in the corresponding months of 1932-33. However, because of the lighter average weights the total production of pork and lard during this period probably was somewhat smaller than last year. The proportion of sows and gilts in the hog slaughter in February was the largest in the 13 years for which records are available, and reports indicate that this proportion continued large in March. This increase in the marketings of female stock probably is largely the result of Agricultural Adjustment program for corn and hog producers, but it is also a reflection of the unusually low hog-corn price ratio during recent months. Producers cooperating in the adjustment program must agree to reduce the number of litters of pigs farrowing in 1934 by 25 percent from the 1932-33 average. In order to comply with this contract producers in many cases apparently have sold a larger than usual number of sows and/or gilts for slaughter.

Purchases of hogs for government account were resumed in late March after being suspended in the early part of the month. The total of such purchases amounted to approximately 138,000 head in March compared with about 280,000 head in February and about 430,000 in January. In early April these purchases were being continued in limited volume. In addition to the hog purchases at this time, awards were made by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation on April 6, 1934 for the purchase of about 11,544,000 pounds of cured pork and about 2,500,000 pounds of lard. Since products from hogs slaughtered for government account and the hog products bought directly have been or will be distributed entirely for relief purposes, the purchases have been an important strengthening factor to the hog market during the winter months.

Corn prices were steady during March, and with the declining hog prices, the relationship between hog prices and corn prices became more unfavorable for hog feeding during the month. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn for March was 48.9 cents compared with 48.6 cents in February and 25.7 in March a year ago. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 9.7 in March, while in the corresponding month of 1933 it was 20.4. The unfavorable ratio during recent months has been reflected in lighter weights and lower quality of hogs marketed. Market reports also indicate that pigs from the 1933 fall pig crop recently have begun to appear in market receipts in fairly large numbers. This earlier movement of fall pigs is also due chiefly to the lower than average hog-corn price ratio.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and lard advanced somewhat during March. The advance in fresh pork prices, however, was confined to the first half of the month, and prices of fresh cuts weakened during late March and early April. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $13.20 per 100 pounds in March compared with $12.45 in February and $10.30 in March last year. Consumer expenditures for hog products, as well as for other meats, during January and February were much larger than in those months last year, thus reflecting the material improvement in consumer demand in recent months.

Exports of pork in February were somewhat larger than in January and they were nearly twice as large as in February last year. Lard exports on the other hand were reduced materially, both from the preceding month and from February 1933. Although exports of cured pork increased during the month, a large part of the February increase in total pork exports compared with a year earlier was due to the larger shipments of frozen pork to the United Kingdom. These exports have been relatively large since last October.

Shipments of hams and shoulders during February totaling 4,634,000 pounds were substantially larger than in January or in February last year. The increase was largely the result of greater takings of these cuts by the United Kingdom. Shipments of cured pork to the above country, however, continue to be limited by import restrictions, consequently the increase in exports of both bacon and hams to that country for a single month is not significant. Bacon exports in February, amounting to 2,348,000 pounds, were more than twice as large as in February last year, but they were very small compared with the average monthly exports prior to 1931. Germany and Cuba were the leading outlets for United States bacon during the month, with Italy and Great Britain next in importance. The latter country formerly was chief importer of American bacon.

Lard exports in February totaled 37,111,000 pounds compared with 51,584,000 pounds in January and 58,347,000 pounds in February 1933. Except for last July, shipments of lard to Germany in February were smallest for any month in the post-war years. The export movement to that country during February amounted to 2,386,000 pounds compared with 15,051,000 pounds for the same month in 1933. This sharp decrease in lard exports to Germany is largely the result of very high import duty on lard which was levied during 1933. Further details relating to the German lard situation appear on page 8 . Lard exports to the United Kingdom in February of 23,263,000 pounds were also considerably smaller than a year ago. For the first time since February 1933 monthly shipments of lard to Great Britain were reduced from those of the corresponding month of the previous year. Lard exports to the Netherlands were reduced somewhat in February, but an increase occurred in shipments to Cuba.

Slaughter supplies of hogs during the summer months (May to September) of 1934 probably will be somewhat smaller than the usually large summer slaughter in 1933. The 1933 fall pig crop was about 3 percent smaller than that of 1932. In addition to this reduction in the pig crop it now appears likely that the marketings of fall pigs prior to May this year will be relatively large, and it is also probable that a much smaller number of hogs from the spring pig crop of the preceding year will be marketed after May 1. This is in marked contrast to the situation which prevailed last

summer, when the market movement of fall pigs was no earlier than normal and the hold-over of spring pigs into the summer months was unusually large. On the other hand this expected reduction in summer marketings of hogs from the 1933 pig crops may be offset to some extent by relatively large marketings of sows, the sale of which may be necessary in order for producers to comply with the 1934 corn-hog reduction contract. The present unfavorable hog-corn price ratio may also tend to discourage breeding operations for the 1934 fall farrow and thus result in liquidation of breeding stock during the summer.

Canada

In the last 2 weeks of March the price of bacon hogs at Toronto declined and for the week ended March 29 was quoted at $8.52 (United States currency) per 100 pounds, or $1.04 below the average price for the first week of the month. The easing off in price was accompanied by a similar decline in the price of bacon on the British market. The average price of Canadian bacon hogs at Toronto for the 4 weeks ended March 29 was $9.05 per 100 pounds or 54 cents lower than for February. The average price of similar hogs at Chicago was only $4.48 for the 4 weeks ended March 31. The agreements made at Ottawa regarding Canadian bacon imports into the British market have furnished a stimulus to the Canadian bacon industry which, combined with an expected shortage of supplies, has resulted in a material advance in hog prices in that country as compared with last year.

Supplies of hogs at all Canadian stockyards and packing plants for the 4 weeks of March reached 243,000 head and were about 12 percent less than in February. Of total gradings, amounting to 833,000 head since the beginning of the year, 353,000 head or 42 percent were graded as bacon hogs and 141,000 head or 17 percent as select bacon hogs. Last year for the same period 807,000 were graded, 348,000 or 43 percent being bacons and 124,000 or 15 percent being selects. Select bacon hogs are the grade especially suitable for the British market.

Bacon exports to the British market for the first 2 months of 1934 reached 18,547,000 pounds compared with only 6,665,000 pounds for the same period of 1933. Total exports of bacon during the first 2 months of 1934 reached 19,371,000 pounds this year compared with 7,006,000 pounds last year. Exports of fresh, pickled and frozen pork were only about half the volume of exports a year ago, amounting to 766,000 pounds.

Breeding intentions for the December-May period 1933-34 show an increase of 9.7 percent above the same period a year earlier. Last year there was a decrease in the number of sows bred for spring farrowing. Hog numbers on December 1, 1933 were estimated at 3,588,000, a decline of 13 percent as compared with the corresponding estimate for 1932. In December 1931, the number was estimated at 4,263,000. If the expressed intentions for breeding are carried out there will be an increase in marketings in the fall of 1934 and the winter months of 1934-35.

Great Britain

Basic import quotas for non-Empire cured pork have been placed by the British authorities at a total of 532,000,000 pounds for the period March 29 - December 31, 1934, according to Agricultural Attache E.A.Foley at London.

When the allowances for non-quota foreign countries and certain adjustment figures are included, the non-Empire figure for the period indicated comes to 551,144,000 pounds. That amount is about 186,419,000 pounds below the actual imports of cured pork from non-Empire sources during the corresponding period of 1933, a decline of about 25 percent. The United States has been allotted 8 percent of the basic total quota, with an extra 0.1 percent additional. These percentages represent a total volume of 43,116,000 pounds to be allowed admission during the 1934 period indicated, against about 58,900,000 pounds imported during the corresponding 1933 period, and represent a decline of about 27 percent in takings of the American products.

To fit the imports allotments into the program for domestic production, British authorities have divided the 1934 period into two sections. The first section runs from March 29 to July 31, and the second section from August 1 to the end of the year. The estimated total foreign supply of cured pork for the first section is placed at 264,384,000 pounds, and at 286,760,000 pounds for the second section. The United States may expect to contribute 20,315,000 pounds in the first section and 22,801,000 pounds in the second section. As allotted at present, the United States is placed third after Denmark and Netherlands as a source of foreign supplies for the British cured pork market. The lead held by the United States over Poland, however, is a matter of only a few thousands pounds. The American allotments may be shipped at any time within the two periods indicated.

The allowance made for imports from foreign countries not under actual quotas is a point of uncertainty in the supply situation. In recent months the tendency has been for supplies from such sources, notably Germany, to exceed by several times the allowance made. These excess shipments have been the cause of several protests from countries observing quotas. Recently, however, the British authorities have issued a regulation requiring such countries to certify that the hogs from which the bacon was made were raised within the shipping country. Although the non-quota supplies have been relatively small in total volume, they have exerted some pressure on the market at certain periods. Such supplies also have been a cause of raising slightly the volume of cured pork received from Denmark under thequota allotted to that country. The terms of the Anglo-Danish trade treaty require that Denmark be allowed to supply at least 62 percent of the total non-Empire cured pork received in Great Britain. Since the non-quota supplies expand the total base upon which the 62 percent must be computed, the result is an increase in the volume of such pork coming from Denmark.

The new allotments make no change in the status of cured pork from British Empire countries. Canada, the leading source of Empire pork, continues to enjoy free access to the British market. The terms of the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 guarantees to Canada an outlet for a maximum of 280,000,000 pounds annually of good quality bacon and ham. The largest Canadian export of those products on record was 245,000,000 pounds in 1919. The largest exports for any other post-war year were 130,000,000 pounds in 1926. Exports in 1933 reached 73,000,000 pounds against 36,000,000 pounds in 1932 and 13,000,000 pounds in 1931. The increasing importance of the export trade in the Canadian hog situation is indicated by the fact that in 1933 exports of bacon and ham represented roughly about 18 to 20 percent of the inspected production of hog products, against 8 to 10 percent in 1932. Despite the increased Canadian shipments, however, such products in 1933 constituted only about 7 percent of the total British imports of those products.

See pages 16 to 18 of HP-52, WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS, March 22, 1934, for a detailed statement of United States - Canadian relations covering hogs and pork.

United Kingdom: Basic import allotments of cured pork to foreign countries covering period March 29 - December 31, 1934

Country of origin	Percentage of total basic foreign allotment	Specific basic allotments Mar. 29 - July 31	Specific basic allotments Aug.1 - Dec. 31
	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	63.50	159,261	178,753
Netherlands	9.50	23,826	26,742
Poland	7.95	19,939	22,379
Sweden	4.70	11,788	13,231
Lithuania	2.95	7,399	8,304
Estonia	0.75	1,881	2,111
Finland	0.40	1,003	1,126
Latvia	0.70	1,756	1,971
U.S.S.R.	0.85	2,132	2,393
Argentina	0.70	1,756	1,971
United States	8.00	20,064	22,520
Total quota countries	100.00	250,805	281,501
Non-quota allowance		4,035	4,928
Danish adjustment		9,293	0
U.S. extra allowance		251	281
Total foreign supplies		264,384	286,760

Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley, London.

The somewhat easier tendency in British cured pork markets during March brought the Liverpool average price of Danish Wiltshire sides down to $20.17 per 100 pounds. The March decline was out of line with the upturn in values usually noted for that month. It should be pointed out, however, that in February, bacon prices rose to extraordinary heights when compared with the values prevailing since the middle of 1930. The March 1934 average for Danish bacon was more than $9.00 above that of a year earlier. Receipts of American bacon remained very light in March, prices being nominal. Canadian green sides, however, made a Liverpool average of $17.94, down from February levels in keeping with quotations on Danish. American short cut green hams averaged $20.83 last month down $1.60 from February levels, but still about double the corresponding 1933 average. British cured pork cuts also made slightly lower values during most of the month.

The Liverpool average price of American refined lard also worked somewhat lower in March, the monthly average standing at $6.97 per 100 pounds. That figure was the best March average since 1931 despite the fact that

the easier tone was contrary to the usual seasonal situation. Liverpool lard stocks on April 1 at nearly 12,000,000 pounds were larger than for any month since August 1929. Imports in recent months have tended to exceed those of last year, although February returns show a smaller total than that of a year earlier. For the current season to February 28, however, total lard imports largely from the United States, were 18.1 percent in advance of corresponding 1932-33 figures, and considerably ahead of the usual post-war figures. Efforts to arouse interest in an import quota for lard so far have had no practical result.

Denmark

Bacon exports in February continued the downward trend begun in June 1933 in conformation to the import restrictions being applied by Great Britain. Exports so far in 1934 have been held to the lowest level since that of 1929. The cumulative total for the current season to February 28, at 214,000,000 pounds, and represented a decline of 32.8 percent below corresponding 1932-33 figures. The March declines in British quotations on Danish Wiltshire sides were accompanied by corresponding reductions in the scale of hog prices and special fees prevailing in Denmark as part of the Danish hog production control program. For the week ended March 23, cooperative bacon factories paid a top price of Kr. 1.52 per kilo (15.71 cents per pound) against Kr. 1.60 (16.44 cents) for the week ended March 2. Feed prices have been fairly firm in recent months.

The total number of hogs reported on March 1, 1934 was 3,184,000 which is considerably below the number reported at any of the recent extraordinary enumerations made at various dates since July 1933. On April 18, 1933 the total number was 4,384,000.

Although the latest estimate is not strictly comparable with any other estimate, the number of sows pregnant for the first time, estimated at 59,000 was greater in March 1934 than at the time of the other estimates, being 48 percent above the January 16 estimate. This class, however, comprises only about one-fourth of the total number pregnant. The remaining three-fourths numbered 178,000 on March 1, 1934, and while slightly larger than in December and January, were less than in July or October. The combined total number of pregnant sows as of March 1, 1934 was 237,000 whereas on April 18 of last year the number reported was 303,000 or 28 percent greater. The total number of sows including those with litters, dry sows and those condemned for slaughter reported as of March 1, 1934 was 347,000 or 1 percent below the number reported on January 16, and 25 percent less than on April 18, 1933.

All other classes of pigs showed declines compared with the recent extraordinary censuses. The total of all kinds including breeding stock was 2,815,000 compared with 3,897,000 on April 16 last year. See detailed table.

Denmark: Number of hogs according to different classifications, on March 1, 1934, with comparisons

Classification	July 15, 1933	Oct. 14, 1933	Dec. 15, 1933	Jan. 16, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Boars	25	24	23	21	22
Sows -					
Pregnant first time..	41	38	36	40	59
Other pregnant sows..	239	206	176	170	178
Sows with litters....	115	102	90	88	74
Dry sows	34	34	34	29	23
Condemned sows..	15	25	26	24	13
Total........	444	405	362	351	347
Sucking pigs	1,029	916	733	726	631
Pigs under 77 pounds...	1,068	1,075	974	890	792
Pigs 77 to 132 pounds..	997	951	892	817	743
Hogs 132 pounds & over	827	325	740	669	649
Total........	4,390	4,196	3,724	3,474	3,184

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports supplied by United States Government representatives abroad, and the Statistiske Efterretninger. Latest figures supplied by American Vice Consul Maynard, at Copenhagen, March 1, 1934.

Germany

The putting into effect of a monopoly control over the lard trade in Germany was accompanied by a price advance which resulted in a March average of $14.34 per 100 pounds for American refined lard at Hamburg, duty unpaid. The current average is the highest since March 1929. During the last 3 weeks of March 1934, the price in marks was maintained at 39.90 per 50 kilos, with exchange variations resulting in dollar values moving between $14.34 and $14.37. According to Agricultural Attache' L. V. Steere, from March to December 1934, monthly imports of lard into Germany are to be limited to 40 percent of the average imports for the corresponding months of 1931-1933. Quotas for each interested country are based on the official monthly German trade returns for the years indicated, which assures the United States the largest share of the German import trade in lard. Available figures indicate, however, that such imports from the United States during 1934 may not exceed 64,000,000 pounds against 126,000,000 pounds of American lard taken in 1933.

Lard imports into Germany continue to pay a duty of 1 mark per kilo (18.00 cents per pound). Such imports also are subject to a monopoly fee, the purpose of which is to keep the imported lard from competing with the domestic product and its substitutes on a price basis. For the current season October 1 to February 28, total lard imports into Germany at 64,898,000 pounds, were about 44 percent smaller than imports for the corresponding 1932-33 period, and materially below similar imports for any other recent season.

Germany: Imports of lard by months, total and from the United States, 1931-1933, with computed quotas, March - December 1934

Month	1931		1932		1933		1934 quotas, 40 percent of 1931-1933 averages	
	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	12,086	16,155	18,590	22,707	19,273	23,524	1/ 12,805	1/ 14,328
Feb.	14,923	20,042	16,604	22,568	24,341	27,881	1/ 8,601	1/ 10,363
Mar.	17,153	22,413	13,576	18,762	3,937	6,922	4,622	6,413
Apr.	18,337	23,286	16,116	21,586	6,909	9,692	5,515	7,275
May	8,989	13,538	11,162	15,503	29,353	34,452	6,600	8,436
June	6,282	10,204	12,489	18,035	5,173	7,987	3,192	4,830
July	2,183	5,586	14,583	21,187	4,079	7,219	2,779	4,532
Aug.	1,252	5,064	9,643	14,092	1,257	3,106	1,620	3,088
Sept.	5,566	11,357	11,687	16,197	1,009	2,989	2,435	4,072
Oct.	13,183	18,641	21,158	27,535	5,174	8,741	5,269	7,322
Nov.	13,856	19,197	15,092	20,282	12,945	16,198	5,586	7,424
Dec.	11,958	17,928	12,761	18,175	12,491	14,771	4,961	6,783
Total	125,768	183,411	173,461	237,529	125,941	163,482	63,985	85,396

Agricultural Attache' L. V. Steere, Berlin and Montaliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.
1/ Actual imports.

The March decline in German hog prices resulted in a Berlin average for heavy hogs of $13.85 per 100 pounds, according to the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The current average is considerably above that of last year in both marks and dollars, with exchange conditions making the dollar average the highest for March since 1930. Seasonal factors contributed to the decline below the averages for other recent months, but increasing hog numbers also have been a factor in the situation. See statement below on hog numbers as of March 5, 1934. The hog-feed ratio in Germany became more unfavorable during February and March, with further advances in feed prices anticipated. Marketings and slaughter in recent weeks have been considerably heavier than those of a year ago. For the current season to February 28, receipts at 14 markets were 2.5 percent larger than last season, with slaughter at 36 centers showing an advance of 2.2 percent.

The total number of hogs in Germany as of March 5, 1934 is officially estimated at 22,008,000, an increase of 9 percent above the same date of 1933 according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Division from Assistant Agricultural Attache' D. L. Christy. The number is now larger than it has been at the same date of the 4 preceding years. Hog numbers in Germany have shown a tendency to increase since the mid-summer of 1933, the December 1933 estimate being 4 percent above that for 1932.

There was a large increase in pigs under 8 weeks as of March 5, 1934, which amounted to 11 percent above a year earlier; the number of such pigs was about the same as in 1931 when hog numbers in Germany were of record

proportions. The number of young pigs from 8 weeks to 6 months of age in March this year was 7 percent greater than a year ago.

The number of sows in farrow (pregnant) however, was only 2 percent greater this spring than at the same time last year, but 14 percent below 1931, the year of record hog numbers. There was a material increase in hogs of marketing ages 1/, the number being approximately 4,160,000 on March 5, this year, an increase of about 13 percent as compared with the number in March 1933.

Domestic feed grain production in 1934 is expected to be below that of 1933 according to Assistant Agricultural Attaché Christy, which means that under present import reductions there will be less feed for hogs than was the case last year. The expected decrease in feed supplies and the increase in hog numbers will probably result in a more rapid rate of hog marketings.

Inspected hog slaughter in Germany for the year 1933 amounted to 18,203,000 head, or 4 percent below that of 1932. In 1931 inspected slaughter slightly exceeded 20,500,000 head, whereas total inspected and farm slaughter reached approximately 25,000,000 head that year.

1/ Number over 6 months exclusive of breeding animals.

Germany: Number of hogs on March 1, 1934, with comparisons

March 1 - 5	Farrows: under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	Hogs 6 months & over: Total 1/	Hogs 6 months & over: Brood sows Total	Hogs 6 months & over: Brood sows In farrow	Hogs over 1 year: Total 2/	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows In farrow	Total hogs
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930	5,012	8,555	3,487	722	455	1,595	1,229	792	18,649
1931	5,750	10,231	3,939	706	425	1,870	1,517	927	21,790
1932	5,014	9,975	3,853	549	323	1,791	1,425	875	20,633
1933	5,152	9,379	3,966	528	316	1,741	1,381	832	20,238
1934	5,714	10,022	4,440	561	327	1,832	1,433	841	3/22,008

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from cable from Assistant Agricultural Attache' D. L. Christy & Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistisk des Deutschen Reichs 1933 Zweites Heft p. 13.

1/ Excluding boars and sows, the numbers were as follows in thousands: 1930, 2,712; 1931, 3,176; 1932, 3,256; 1933, 3,392.
2/ Excluding boars and sows the numbers were as follows in thousands: 1930, 315; 1931, 291; 1932, 298; 1933, 294.
3/ Reported in cable at 22,010,000, but adds to 22,008,000.

- - - 0 - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-54

May 21, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

Hog production in continental Europe during 1934 is expected to show some increase over that of 1933. The increases under way in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and other countries probably will be sufficiently large to offset a substantial reduction in Denmark and some other exporting countries. In the United States the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices and the Agricultural Adjustment program for hogs are likely to result in a material decrease in hog slaughter during the remainder of 1934. Mainly because of the relatively high hog prices in Canada during the last year, some increase in hog production in that country for the last half of 1934 appears likely.

Hog prices in both domestic and foreign markets weakened during April. The decline in the United States was chiefly the result of a seasonal increase in hog slaughter. Prices of bacon and hams on the British market declined during April, and lard prices declined in both Great Britain and Germany. Total bacon imports into the United Kingdom in March were the smallest for the month since 1929. During recent months British imports of lard have been relatively large, but German lard imports have been much smaller than those of other post-war years. Details concerning the German program for self-sufficiency for fats appear on pages 18 to 20.

United States exports of pork during the first half of the present marketing year have been about 35 percent larger than last year, with most of the increase occurring in exports of frozen pork. During the same period total lard exports showed a decrease of 14 percent. Nearly all of this decrease was the result of smaller exports to Germany.

Hog Numbers

So far only two countries have reported numbers this spring, i.e., Germany and Denmark. In Germany, where numbers were reported at 22,008,000 on March 5, 1934, there was an increase of 9 percent above the same date of 1933, the number now being greater than at the same date of the four preceding seasons. Pregnant sows increased 2 percent, but were still 14 percent below 1931, the year of record numbers. All classes showed increases above a year ago. The largest increase, or 13 percent, was in animals over 6 months, excluding breeding stock. Pigs of less than 8 weeks increased 11 percent and those of 8 weeks to 6 months increased 7 percent.

In Denmark hog numbers were estimated at 3,184,000 as of March 1, 1934. This was a decrease as compared with any recent estimates, although the March 1 estimate is not strictly comparable with any of them. On April 18, 1933, numbers were reported at 4,384,000. The number of pregnant sows on March 1, 1934 was 237,000 or 22 percent less than April 18, 1933, when the number of such sows was 303,000. (Detailed tables were published in World Hog and Pork Prospects for April 18, 1934)

In the United States and Canada conditions vary. In the United States a decrease of 8 percent in sows to be farrowed in the spring of 1934 was indicated in the 1933 fall pig crop report, whereas in Canada a 10 percent increase was expected in the number of sows to farrow between December 1933 and May 1934 as compared with the preceding year.

Hog slaughter in the United States during the first quarter of 1934 amounted to 11,863,000, a decrease of 1 percent, whereas in Canada slaughter for the same period amounted to 791,000, an increase of 10 percent.

In five 1/ European surplus pork producing countries, Denmark being excluded for lack of data, there was a reduction of 13 percent in hog slaughter to 475,000 during the first 2 months of 1934 compared with the corresponding period of 1933, whereas in the five 2/ deficit countries there was an increase of 12 percent to 2,230,660. It is expected that there will be a substantial increase in hog production on the Continent of Europe in 1934. The increase in deficit countries is expected to offset the decrease in surplus countries, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. L. Christy.

Summary of Trade in Live Hogs and Pork Products for Principal Surplus and Deficit Producing Countries in 1933

European surplus hog and pork producing countries exported considerably less during 1933 than in 1932, whereas the United States and Canada exported more. Preliminary figures for Denmark and the Netherlands, which supply over 80 percent of the total from principal European surplus producing countries show a reduction of approximately 24 percent as compared with exports from those countries in 1932. There was also a heavy falling off in exports of live hogs from surplus European producing countries, the total exports for the six 3/ countries reporting being estimated at only 801,000 head, a reduction

1/ Holland, Sweden, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia.
2/ Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Belgium.
3/ Irish Free State, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania and Denmark.

of 27 percent as compared with 1932 and were over 50 percent below the 5-year average, 1928-1932. Exports of pork products from the United States amounted to 738,096,000 pounds in 1933, an increase of 9 percent above 1932. Lard alone amounted to 579,000,000 pounds and was 6 percent greater than in 1932. Canadian exports reached 82,785,000 pounds, principally bacon going to the United Kingdom. This was an increase of over 60 percent above the preceding year.

During the 5-year period, 1928 to 1932, exports of hog products, as such, from the six principal European surplus countries, averaged 1,260,000,000 pounds. In addition an average of 1,700,000 live hogs were exported, representing an additional 410,000,000 pounds of hog products, making a total of 1,670,000,000 pounds. The United States during the same 5-year period exported 938,000,000 pounds of hog products, about three-fourths of which went to Europe.

In Europe the bulk of the live hog exports was marketed by Poland and the countries of the Danube Basin and went chiefly to Austria and Czechoslovakia, whereas the bulk of the hog products marketed originated in Denmark and the Netherlands and went chiefly to the British market. The live hogs from the Irish Free State also went to the British market.

Imports of hog products into the seven principal deficit European countries during the 5 years, 1928-1932, averaged 2,199,000,000 pounds. In addition, there was the quantity imported in the form of live hogs.

Hog products: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, 1928-1933

Year	Denmark 1/	Netherlands 1/	Irish Free State 1/	Sweden 1/	Poland 1/2/	Hungary 3/	Total 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928	650	274	116	51	49	11	1,151
1929	596	203	96	45	52	14	1,006
1930	738	210	78	64	78	22	1,190
1931	898	286	85	68	161	12	1,510
1932	923	258	61	50	138	8	1,438
1933 5/	699	194			101		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and reports submitted by Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy and Agricultural Attache L. G. Michael. The figures include: pork, fresh, canned, pickled, smoked, bacon, Cumberland sides, Wiltshire sides, hams and shoulders, lard, lard compound, neutral lard, hog casings, lard in heads and feet.

1/ Principally to British markets. 2/ Corrected figures for Poland.
3/ Principally to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy now. Previous to 1928 Germany was principal market for fresh pork. 4/ Including corrected figures for Poland. 5/ Excludes heads and feet. Fresh pork including heads and feet amounted to 22,394,000 pounds in 1932.

Hogs, live: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, annual 1928-1933

Year	Irish Free State 1/	Poland 2/	Danube Basin countries 2/ Yugoslavia	Hungary	Rumania	Denmark 3/	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1928	315	1,279	221	103	193	45	2,156
1929	307	960	225	273	90	51	1,906
1930	409	721	248	249	78	62	1,767
1931	476	374	273	105	135	34	1,397
1932	303	193	274	117	190	24	1,100
1933	143	107	209	161	128	73	801

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from original official sources, and from reports submitted by Assistant Agricultural Attaché D. F. Christy, Berlin, and Agricultural Attaché L. G. Michael, Belgrade. Figures in parentheses interpolated.
1/ Principally to British markets. 2/ Principally to Austria and Czechoslovak: 3/ Principally to Germany and Italy.

Hog products: Imports into principal deficit European countries, 1928-1933

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Czecho-slovakia	Austria	Belgium	Italy	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928 ..	1,432	241	102	72	31	20	30	1,928
1929 ..	1,397	276	58	85	39	36	29	1,920
1930 ..	1,491	238	78	64	23	35	11	1,940
1931 ..	1,703	266	72	63	21	47	3	2,172
1932 ..	1,720	325	31	48	20	39	16	2,199
1933 1/	1,540	230						

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See table on exports for items included. 1/ Preliminary.

United States

Since early March hog prices have declined steadily. The Chicago average for the week ended March 3 was $4.56, whereas for the week ended May 5 it was $3.64, the lowest weekly average at that market since late January. Slaughter supplies of hogs were seasonally larger in April than in March and slaughter of other livestock continued relatively large. Prices of pork and lard were steady to higher in April, but during February and March the cost of hogs to packers (price plus processing tax) was relatively high compared with prices of hog products. During April, however, the cost of hogs to packers and prices of hog products were adjusted to a more normal relationship. The average price of hogs at Chicago for the entire month of April was $3.85 compared with $4.31 in March and $3.77 in April last year.

Slaughter of hogs under Federal inspection in April totaling about 3,411,000 head was 12 percent larger than in March, but it was 11 percent below April last year. In recent years slaughter in April has been slightly larger than in March, but this year the earlier market movement of hogs from the fall pig crop resulted in a larger than usual increase. The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets in April was 6 percent less than in the corresponding month a year ago. Purchases of hogs for the account of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were continued in limited volume during April and early May, and it is expected they will be increased during the next few weeks.

Inspected hog slaughter during the winter marketing season, October to April 1933-34, amounted to 27,363,000 head which was 1.5 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1932-33. The average weight of hogs slaughtered for the winter marketing period this year was somewhat lighter than last year, so that the decrease in the production of pork and lard was relatively greater than the reduction in the number of head of hogs slaughtered. In addition to the lighter weights, the slaughter supply situation during the winter season just ended differed from that of last winter in other respects. Marketings during the winter months are usually made up mainly of hogs from the pig crop of the preceding spring, whereas in the summer months hogs from the pig crop of the preceding fall usually predominate in the market supplies. This year, however, the market movement of the fall pig crop began unusually early and a larger than usual number of fall pigs were included in the slaughter in the late winter. Last year the movement of fall pigs to market was no earlier than usual and in addition a relatively large number of hogs from the spring crop were marketed during the summer season, i.e., after May 1, 1933. The 1933 spring pig crop was estimated to be 3 percent larger than that of 1932. This increase in the pig crop and the earlier marketing of fall pigs this year were sufficiently large to about offset the decrease in marketings which resulted from the emergency pig slaughter last August and September under the Agricultural Adjustment program.

Corn prices declined in April. The average price of No.3 Yellow corn at Chicago was 47.3 cents in April compared with 48.9 cents in March and 34.5 cents in April 1933. The decline in hog prices during the month, however, was relatively greater than the decline in corn prices. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month, the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 8.7 compared with 9.7 in March and 13.5 in April last year. This ratio has been much below average in every month except one since June 1933. For the first 4 months of 1934 the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt was the lowest for any similar period in the years since 1910 for which records are available.

This unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices has been largely responsible for the lighter average weights and the unusually low quality of hogs slaughtered during recent months. The low hog-corn price ratio also has tended to discourage breeding operations; a reduction of about 8 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1934 compared with the number farrowed in the spring of 1933 was indicated by the 1933 fall pig crop report. The number and proportion of sows and gilts in the slaughter supply during the winter season of 1933-34 was considerably larger than in the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase in sow slaughter under Federal inspection is shown in Figure 1, of this publication. Because of the material increase in such slaughter and

the very unfavorable hog-corn price ratio since last fall, it seems probable that the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1934 will be even smaller than was indicated by the 1933 fall pig crop report.

Wholesale prices of pork and lard were steady to higher during April. Prices of fresh pork and some cuts of cured pork advanced during the first half of the month, but in the case of fresh pork most of this advance was lost by early May. The composite wholesale price of hog products in New York in April was $13.28 per hundred pounds compared with $13.20 in March and $10.06 in April 1933. The level of wholesale prices of hog products in March and April of this year was the highest since late 1931.

Exports of pork in March were reduced from February, but they were about 20 percent larger than in March last year. On the other hand, lard exports were larger in March than in February, but they were smaller than those of the corresponding month a year earlier. During the first half of the current marketing year, October to March 1933-34, pork exports were 35 percent larger than those for the same period in 1932-33. Although exports of hams and shoulders, as well as bacon, were slightly larger than in the first half of the 1932-33 marketing year, most of the increase in pork shipments was in the form of frozen pork, which was consigned largely to the United Kingdom. Imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom have been restricted greatly by the system of quotas, but imports of frozen pork into that country have not been subject to a quota. In view of the limitations to imports of cured pork into the United Kingdom now in effect, larger exports of pork from the United States during the remainder of 1934 are unlikely.

Exports of hams and shoulders in March amounting to 5,390,000 pounds were 11 percent larger than in February, but they were slightly smaller than in March last year. Shipments of these cuts to the United Kingdom of 4,662,000 pounds constituted nearly 90 percent of the total. Exports of bacon during March amounted to 1,783,000 pounds which represented a decrease from the shipments in February, but an increase over March last year. Cuba, Italy, United Kingdom and Germany were the largest importers of American bacon during March, in the order named. Exports of fresh and frozen pork in March amounting to 2,678,000 pounds were smaller than in February but more than twice as large as in March 1933.

Lard exports in March totaling 39,845,000 pounds were 7 percent larger than in February but they were 17 percent below those of March a year ago. Lard exports to the United Kingdom during the month showed an increase from February but they were about the same as in March last year. Shipments to Germany were also larger than in the preceding month, but they were only about half as large as those in March a year earlier. Total lard exports during the first half of the marketing year amounted to 281,831,000 pounds, which was a decrease of 14 percent from those of the corresponding period of 1932-33. Nearly all of this decrease is accounted for by the smaller exports to Germany, where the import duty on lard has been greatly increased during the last year. Shipments to that country during the first half of the present marketing year totaled about 46,000,000 pounds, which was less than half of the exports in the same months of the preceding year. Exports of lard to the United Kingdom from October to March 1933-34 amounted to 156,000,000 pounds which was 6 percent greater than the exports in the corresponding months of 1932-33. The lard export movement to Great Britain

thus far this year has been the largest for the period in any of the post-war years. Despite the fact that British takings of United States lard have continued relatively large, the present quota and duty on German lard imports probably will result in some reduction in total exports of American lard during 1934.

In view of the early market movement of fall pigs this spring and the slight reduction indicated in the 1933 fall pig crop, slaughter supplies during the summer months, May to September 1934, probably will be somewhat smaller than the unusually large slaughter in the summer of 1933. With large numbers of producers cooperating in the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to reduce hog production, it is expected that the spring pig crop of 1934 will be considerably reduced from that of 1933. This decrease will be reflected largely in the slaughter supply of the winter of 1934-35. Although little immediate improvement in hog prices appears likely, the expected reduction in hog slaughter probably will result in a material advance in prices from present levels by mid-summer. The price situation will, of course, be further strengthened if the improvement in consumer demand for meats and other livestock products, which has been in evidence in recent months, is continued.

Hogs: Monthly slaughter in the United States, Canada, Denmark, and Germany, by months, 1932 - 1933

Month	United States inspected		Canada inspected		Denmark export houses		Germany inspected slaughter	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Jan.	5,027	4,700	264	247	701	642	1,774	1,690
Feb.	4,590	3,647	240	220	641	527	1,771	1,530
Mar.	3,664	3,602	233	250	793	636	1,786	1,546
Apr.	3,714	3,847	229	232	508	519	1,430	1,355
May	3,940	4,286	255	279	654	588	1,527	1,488
June	3,320	4,626	248	235	756	506	1,475	1,261
July	2,802	3,914	192	191	538	509	1,153	1,301
Aug.	2,970	3,477	189	187	639	573	1,347	1,385
Sept.	3,252	3,038	166	196	745	554	1,363	1,342
Oct.	3,605	3,058	189	235	621	559	1,548	1,584
Nov.	3,778	4,501	250	277	645	423	1,843	1,808
Dec.	4,583	4,530	268	253	600	356	1,931	1,913
Total	45,245	47,226	2,723	2,802	7,841	6,392	1/18,948	18,203

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

1/ The revised totals for 1932 are 19,002,000.

United States: Statistical summary of hog and pork situation, October-March 1933-34 with comparisons

Item	Unit	5-year average 1928-29 to 1932-33	1932-33	1933-34	1933-34 as percentage of 5-year average	1933-34 as percentage of 1932-33
Hogs -						
Inspected slaughter ...	no.	25,887,583	23,914,904	23,952,028	92.52	100.16
Carcasses condemned ...	"	70,245	61,537	73,284	104.33	119.09
Average live weight ...	lb.	226.34	226.88	223.24	98.63	98.40
Average dressed weight	"	170.95	172.43	168.39	98.50	97.66
Total dressed weight (excl. condemned)	1,000 lbs.	4,413,471	4,113,123	4,020,888	91.10	97.76
Storage Oct.1 beginning of marketing year						
Fresh pork	"	95,107	78,589	128,497	135.11	163.51
Cured pork	"	412,123	419,664	501,940	121.79	119.61
Lard	"	96,053	70,656	192,061	199.95	271.83
Total................	"	603,283	568,909	822,498	136.34	144.57
Imports:						
Fresh pork	"	987	614	101	10.23	16.45
Pork, pickled and preserved	"	2,014	1,657	858	42.60	51.78
Total	"	3,001	2,271	959	31.96	42.23
Available for consumption 1/	"	5,019,755	4,684,303	4,844,345	96.51	103.42
Exports:						
Pork	"	103,257	56,620	76,637	74.22	135.35
Lard	"	374,735	325,917	281,831	75.21	86.47
Total	"	477,992	382,537	358,468	74.99	93.71
Storage Apr. 1, 1934:						
Fresh pork	"	233,598	153,032	167,666	71.78	109,56
Cured pork	"	550,615	457,208	489,800	88.96	107.13
Lard	"	106,011	61,674	173,414	163.58	281.18
Total	"	890,224	671,914	830,880	93.33	123.66
Apparent consumption 2/	"	3,651,539	3,629,852	3,654,997	100.09	100.69
Lard -						
Production -						
Per 100 pounds live weight	lb.	15.12	15.51	14.93	98.74	96.26
Total	1,000 lbs.	886,072	841,396	798,518	90.12	94.90
Apparent consumption 3/	"	501,379	524,461	535,334	106.77	102.07
Hogs, average cost for slaughter	dolls	6.96	3.24	3.79	54.45	116.98

1/ Total dressed weight + imports + storage October 1, beginning of marketing year.

2/ Available for consumption - (exports + storage April 1, 1934).

3/ Production + storage October 1, beginning of marketing year - (exports + storage April 1, 1934).

United States: Total exports of hams and shoulders, by months, 1925-26 to 1933-34

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	14,494	10,847	7,632	4,747	7,580	5,259	5,628	5,064	5,745
Nov. ...	16,243	13,105	7,374	7,637	11,656	10,089	6,859	6,202	7,626
Dec. ...	19,827	12,675	9,905	8,518	6,957	5,825	4,162	4,569	4,283
Jan. ...	21,000	9,873	10,005	11,187	9,461	7,295	3,881	4,580	3,188
Feb. ...	19,105	9,511	10,976	7,680	9,213	5,538	4,025	3,753	4,634
Mar. ...	18,117	9,253	12,222	11,140	10,790	6,829	3,884	5,707	5,390
Apr. ...	18,059	10,007	11,258	13,857	12,416	8,086	5,459	7,716	
May ...	16,682	13,092	11,390	11,246	13,845	9,969	7,516	6,508	
June ...	13,218	13,471	13,754	12,571	12,158	9,721	7,132	9,619	
July ...	13,512	13,158	13,557	12,621	13,779	9,071	8,310	9,359	
Aug. ...	15,972	8,215	13,402	10,849	10,841	6,623	4,123	7,531	
Sept....	11,425	11,123	6,681	8,478	6,432	5,037	5,066	6,152	
Total .	197,654	134,330	128,156	120,531	125,128	89,342	66,045	76,760	

Compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

United States: Total lard exports, by months, 1925-26 to 1933-34

Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	46,569	48,547	52,026	60,958	71,814	42,026	44,098	53,840	50,296
Nov. ...	40,918	44,968	50,894	69,263	84,440	43,588	36,000	36,344	47,784
Dec. ...	70,669	64,322	64,625	87,528	81,530	46,281	66,732	50,341	55,211
Jan. ...	78,796	61,395	72,754	92,262	75,187	69,825	60,343	79,026	51,584
Feb. ...	66,599	51,615	82,448	67,896	67,577	69,559	67,287	58,264	37,111
Mar. ...	65,989	54,814	83,496	72,745	67,625	59,420	43,773	48,113	39,845
Apr. ...	64,919	69,991	58,625	60,168	51,201	45,605	36,612	39,180	
May ...	59,867	66,314	58,255	65,493	63,617	40,513	41,519	46,277	
June ...	57,614	68,445	55,495	68,266	57,698	38,395	45,807	38,213	
July ...	47,117	48,379	54,752	66,440	52,442	34,697	35,623	36,128	
Aug. ...	55,475	51,919	52,284	57,077	50,282	35,278	35,524	36,195	
Sept....	62,866	61,282	47,614	59,737	38,493	38,174	45,123	49,020	
Total	717,398	691,991	733,268	827,833	761,906	563,361	558,441	571,495	

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Canada

There was a decline in the price of Canadian bacon hogs at Toronto in April, the average for the 4 weeks ended April 26 being $8.20 per 100 pounds, American currency, compared with $9.09 in March and $9.59 in February. The February price this year was almost $6.00 per 100 pounds higher than in February 1933. The price of similar weight hogs at Chicago for the 4 weeks ended April 28 was $4.01 per 100 pounds. In February the price at that market was $4.62 or about $1.01 per 100 pounds above the same date last year.

Supplies of hogs at Canadian stockyards and packing plants during the 4 weeks of April amounted to 254,000 compared with 252,000 for the same period a year ago and 245,000 in March. Gradings since the beginning of the year up to April 26 reached 1,089,000 head compared with 1,073,000 for the same period a year earlier. In the Survey of Livestock made in December 1933 marketings from December to May 1933-34 were expected to total 1,950,000 compared with 2,117,000 last year for the same period. It was expected that marketings during the fall of 1934 and winter 1934-35 would show an increase.

Exports of Canadian bacon and hams during March amounted to 16,122,000 pounds and were over three times as large as for the same period of 1933. Almost the whole quantity went to the United Kingdom. The total exports of bacon and hams for the first quarter of 1934 was 34,853,000 pounds compared with 12,142,000 pounds for the same period of 1933.

An official summary of the Canadian hog industry for 1934 states that the outlook is favorable for the producer. While it is likely that there will be some temporary price declines during 1934 the trend is upward. Market supply prospects are for a moderate volume during the first half of the year, followed by a fairly substantial increase. At market prices ruling during the early part of the year there should be greater interest in the purchasing of feed grains and a falling off in the number of unfinished pigs offered. Prospects for export appear satisfactory. An improvement in quality is also forecast for 1934 as a result of improvement in type of sow and sire used as foundation stock and of better feeding practices than in any previous period in the history of the industry in Canada.

A table showing official estimates of hog numbers in Canada from 1901,19 to 1933 appears on the following page. It will be observed that the trend in hog numbers in the Prairie Provinces during the post-war years has been upward, whereas in the Eastern Provinces numbers have tended to decrease during this period.

Canada: Number of hogs in important eastern and western provinces, and in all Canada, 1901, 1909 - 1933

Date of estimate June 1	Principal eastern provinces: Ontario	Quebec	Total	Three prairie provinces: Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total	Total Canada
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
1901	1,563	404	1,967	-	-	-	-	2,354
1909	1,587	670	2,257	172	132	139	443	2,913
1910	1,481	651	2,132	142	126	144	412	2,754
1911	1,864	793	2,657	188	286	238	712	3,610
1912	1,694	747	2,441	183	344	379	906	3,477
1913	1,652	662	2,314	185	387	351	923	3,448
1914	1,554	635	2,189	186	455	397	1,038	3,434
1915	1,470	633	2,103	163	411	230	804	3,112
1916	1,405	531	1,936	206	531	604	1,341	3,475
1917	1,236	712	1,948	175	574	730	1,479	3,619
1918	1,656	997	2,653	285	521	602	1,408	4,290
1919	1,695	935	2,630	262	432	446	1,140	4,040
1920	1,614	836	2,450	213	322	287	822	3,517
1921	1,564	834	2,398	225	433	574	1,232	3,855
1922	1,553	729	2,282	235	563	623	1,421	3,916
1923	1,735	798	2,533	291	680	707	1,678	4,405
1924	1,808	798	2,606	426	873	950	2,249	5,069
1925	1,679	784	2,463	299	611	855	1,765	4,426
1926	1,735	809	2,544	304	598	701	1,603	4,360
1927	1,883	836	2,719	387	617	743	1,747	4,695
1928	1,884	813	2,697	331	602	680	1,613	4,497
1929	1,681	804	2,485	295	600	770	1,665	4,382
1930	1,662	703	2,365	272	498	636	1,406	4,000
1931	1,380	725	2,105	388	940	1,063	2,391	4,717
1932	1,375	667	2,042	338	898	1,118	2,354	4,639
1933	1,258	482	1,740	262	649	954	1,865	3,801

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Agricultural Branch of December 8, 1933 and Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1909 to 1932.

Canada: Results of June - November farrowings, 1931 - 1933

Province	Number of sows farrowed June to Nov. 1931	1932	1933	Number of pigs born, June to Nov. 1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island	3,000	4,100	4,000	30,000	40,400	40,600
Nova Scotia	3,600	4,400	3,400	36,400	43,700	35,600
New Brunswick.......	7,200	8,200	6,700	68,500	76,700	65,900
Quebec	62,500	66,400	54,300	568,500	592,600	505,700
Ontario	153,800	141,100	129,900	1,444,800	1,350,700	1,283,100
Manitoba	26,300	29,100	17,300	229,200	240,100	154,400
Saskatchewan	47,400	76,000	62,700	396,500	602,000	517,800
Alberta	74,100	74,300	69,500	633,100	620,700	622,700
British Columbia....	6,100	5,100	4,500	57,900	46,400	43,100
Canada	384,000	408,700	352,300	3,464,900	3,613,300	3,268,800

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Agricultural Branch.

Canada: Number of pigs saved, June - November 1931-1933

Province	Number of pigs saved, June to Nov. 1931	1932	1933	Number of pigs saved per litter, June to Nov. 1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island	25,300	33,500	34,300	8.4	8.2	8.5
Nova Scotia	28,300	33,100	28,200	8.0	7.6	8.3
New Brunswick	51,900	56,900	49,400	7.2	6.9	7.4
Quebec	474,900	478,000	407,600	7.6	7.2	7.5
Ontario	1,175,200	1,079,700	990,600	7.6	7.7	7.6
Manitoba	181,000	183,100	118,000	6.9	6.3	6.8
Saskatchewan........	308,800	466,100	399,900	6.5	6.1	6.4
Alberta	511,600	483,700	495,500	6.9	6.5	7.1
British Columbia ...	45,000	37,300	34,300	7.4	7.3	7.6
Canada	2,802,500	2,851,400	2,557,800	7.3	7.0	7.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Agricultural Branch.

Canada: Intended farrowings and marketings, December-May, 1931-32 to 1933-3

Province	Number of sows to farrow, Dec. - May 1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Number of swine for market and for farm and local slaughter, Dec.-May 1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Prince Edward Island	4,100	4,200	5,000	21,700	24,300	23,600
Nova Scotia	4,600	4,200	4,400	17,200	18,800	14,800
New Brunswick.......	11,000	9,900	10,100	32,600	33,900	26,000
Quebec	98,900	94,000	107,100	278,300	252,500	203,700
Ontario	150,600	128,200	128,700	870,900	801,200	750,000
Manitoba...........	38,200	25,200	24,300	172,600	145,400	92,700
Saskatchewan........	77,100	63,700	74,800	296,700	380,100	309,400
Alberta	120,200	77,500	93,000	562,000	427,400	498,000
British Columbia....	8,500	5,700	5,400	40,400	33,800	31,400
Canada	513,200	412,600	452,800	2,292,400	2,117,400	1,949,600

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Agricultural Branch.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The downward movement of cured pork prices at Liverpool during April was somewhat contrary to the usual seasonal movement. The averages recorded for the month, however, were still materially higher than last year, and above prices of any corresponding period since 1930. In bacon, Danish Wiltshires made an April average this year of $18.59, basis of importer-to-wholesaler quotations, against $11.96 a year earlier. Canadian green sides stood at $15.90 against $10.03 last year. For the third successive month, supplies of American green bellies were so small as to make only nominal quotations.

The present limitations on bacon imports continued during April to hold current receipts well below those of any season since 1929-30, according to unofficial records. Total bacon imports for March, as officially reported, were the smallest for that month since March 1929. The continued reduction in monthly receipts brought the total for the current season to March 31 well below the post-war average and 25 percent under comparable figures for last season, with receipts from Denmark down 34.4 percent. Imports from continental countries other than Denmark show a drop of 32.1 percent below last season's figures. The small current volume of bacon being imported from the United States is about one-third larger than a year ago. Imports from Canada, however, are running about 16 times larger than imports from the United States, and also about 5 times larger than last year's imports from Canada.

The April decline in ham quotations at Liverpool brought the monthly average for American short cut green hams down to $19.24 per 100 pounds. The easier tone was a continuation of the tendency in both sterling and dollar quotations in evidence since mid-February. There have been repeated rumors of insufficient supplies of ham during recent weeks, but consumer demand apparently has not been able to support the price level reached early in 1934, which was the highest since 1930. Imports since last October have been slightly smaller than last season, and considerably below the post-war average.

The decline during April in lard quotations at Liverpool reduced the average for American refined lard by about 90 cents per 100 pounds to $6.07, an unusually low level, and about 40 cents under the April 1933 average. Stocks at Liverpool on May 1, at 9,424,000 pounds, were in line with the unusually large stocks of recent months, and considerably higher than figures for a year ago. Sterling prices for lard reflect more sharply than dollar prices the pressure of current supplies on the British lard market. So far this season, monthly lard imports have averaged unusually heavy, the total to March 31 being 9.5 percent ahead of comparable figures for 1932-33. The current total is larger than for any corresponding period of the post-war seasons.

United Kingdom: Arrivals of Wiltshire sides at London from continental countries, by weeks, 1933-34 1/

Week ended	Danish at all ports	At London: Danish	Swedish	Dutch	Polish	Lithuania	Canadian at all ports
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Season 1933-34							
Oct. 6	45,667	25,601	2,303	3,333	4,607	3,251	5,136
13	44,407	25,063	2,040	4,549	4,481	3,649	4,049
20	46,211	25,709	1,843	4,659	4,704	4,861	4,844
27	44,502	24,152	2,202	2,893	4,545	4,243	5,851
Nov. 3	44,164	23,714	1,986	3,313	5,003	3,653	4,889
10	43,761	23,299	3,824	2,926	4,950	3,335	4,823
17	43,852	23,731	1,726	2,847	4,372	2,936	5,176
24	42,868	22,452	1,542	3,433	4,228	2,992	5,141
Dec. 1	42,014	22,238	1,559	2,504	3,721	2,957	5,770
8	41,193	22,123	1,517	1,983	3,768	2,729	5,319
15	50,143	29,378	2,577	2,244	4,568	3,348	5,196
22	32,755	16,984	1,522	2,354	3,808	3,496	6,024
29	31,212	16,765	1,369	731	3,267	3,076	6,639
Jan. 5	35,243	19,207	1,106	2,553	1,844	2,887	7,372
12	35,577	19,239	1,781	1,513	4,211	2,976	6,878
19	36,692	19,578	1,681	1,898	3,280	2,479	6,659
26	35,230	18,003	1,352	1,954	3,507	2,750	6,459
Feb. 2	35,311	18,428	1,365	1,969	3,220	4,216	5,995
9	36,548	19,033	1,461	2,238	4,368	3,908	7,256
16	37,011	19,309	1,382	2,334	3,711	3,892	8,602
23	36,710	18,779	1,420	2,328	3,806	4,152	8,017
Mar. 2	36,934	19,155	1,202	2,087	2,577	3,769	6,414
9	37,102	19,798	1,586	2,059	3,731	3,018	7,286
16	40,883	22,716	1,620	2,131	3,316	2,851	7,772
23	40,804	21,845	1,394	2,085	3,725	3,458	8,121
29	36,979	19,169	1,549	2,308	2,770	2,922	8,328
Apr. 6	37,419	20,206	1,477	2,237	3,843	3,140	7,615
13	44,225	23,587	1,532	2,294	3,805	3,198	8,278
20	53,241	30,879	1,852	2,670	3,428	2,667	8,303
Totals to date:							
1933-34	1,168,658	630,140	49,770	72,407	111,164	96,809	188,212
1932-33	1,686,145	918,350	58,730	157,972	174,861	145,772	40,704

Transmitted by H. E. Reed, Meat and Wool Specialist at London, Foreign Agricultura Service.

1/ London Provision Exchange. Sides are packed 4 or 6 to the bale, according to weight of sides. The most popular bale is that carrying 4 sides with the total weight ranging 220-260 pounds.

United Kingdom: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	34,557	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545
Nov. ...	38,931	50,257	48,063	48,525	61,433	72,521	70,445	44,588
Dec. ...	40,194	52,244	45,580	53,490	81,294	77,467	59,332	37,159
Jan. ...	41,803	54,975	48,717	48,406	66,819	73,317	57,307	40,106
Feb. ...	42,436	53,942	41,508	44,439	67,246	75,213	50,495	34,684
Mar. ...	47,526	54,675	41,985	51,870	65,505	88,046	59,092	40,128
Apr. ...	42,993	52,745	44,031	46,204	63,224	76,032	51,023	
May ...	44,205	51,109	46,758	56,206	67,190	48,717	59,195	
June ...	51,795	51,636	41,886	54,456	66,161	82,653	55,517	
July ...	50,710	44,562	46,570	55,213	68,704	72,174	53,125	
Aug. ...	46,941	48,924	48,121	55,066	68,094	70,019	53,152	
Sept....	48,143	42,633	48,350	59,751	67,893	67,587	48,558	
Total	530,234	609,792	552,272	621,112	814,469	883,900	692,971	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total bacon imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	73,275	85,552	82,378	72,402	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272
Nov. ...	76,138	79,579	79,297	74,868	86,316	105,372	114,458	81,117
Dec. ...	78,867	80,679	76,771	85,603	112,267	109,857	92,817	66,612
Jan. ...	75,371	82,344	88,092	74,801	95,273	101,159	96,602	72,309
Feb. ...	69,874	85,153	68,612	73,721	99,645	112,538	78,231	68,345
Mar. ...	82,487	87,041	68,923	84,631	93,406	125,818	95,152	72,271
Apr. ...	71,277	83,815	73,126	75,096	99,464	108,150	85,173	
May	76,630	88,759	87,845	84,615	108,136	89,052	92,804	
June ...	88,348	86,337	71,894	83,277	109,080	111,194	91,029	
July ...	84,105	79,212	80,360	85,457	105,607	102,004	87,203	
Aug. ...	74,480	86,862	82,290	84,758	106,567	104,395	83,361	
Sept....	80,159	71,796	73,505	88,206	105,978	101,571	83,069	
Total	931,011	997,179	933,093	967,435	1,218,528	1,280,161	1,114,209	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total ham imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	6,929	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992
Nov. ...	8,762	5,836	6,782	8,125	5,755	7,550	7,998	7,932
Dec. ...	11,318	7,817	7,339	9,347	10,111	8,596	6,578	6,155
Jan. ...	8,847	6,896	8,788	7,920	7,101	4,602	7,100	4,743
Feb. ...	6,513	9,062	8,232	7,989	6,507	5,146	5,556	4,233
Mar. ...	6,910	9,264	6,828	8,601	5,337	6,530	5,981	7,288
Apr. ...	6,523	7,993	8,981	9,539	7,597	5,764	7,874	
May ...	9,208	9,334	14,136	12,298	9,204	9,664	10,737	
June ...	12,410	10,782	10,499	10,983	9,773	8,466	9,207	
July ...	12,034	11,404	12,042	14,391	11,165	11,661	13,568	
Aug. ...	8,282	13,594	12,073	12,024	7,429	9,091	8,489	
Sept....	8,902	7,505	8,073	7,236	5,613	6,978	9,267	
Total	106,633	107,289	110,257	116,558	91,384	91,265	99,802	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total lard imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct. ...	21,569	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407
Nov. ...	12,710	21,058	21,551	24,004	27,751	19,234	21,305	23,301
Dec. ...	13,772	22,351	17,480	27,160	27,270	21,276	17,658	25,855
Jan.....	21,665	27,794	35,923	27,559	21,459	28,188	24,381	34,945
Feb. ...	19,136	28,421	29,752	25,187	32,576	37,323	31,490	26,975
Mar. ...	20,989	33,840	22,234	24,810	26,608	31,248	31,269	23,568
Apr. ...	27,032	23,081	21,612	18,218	25,276	11,805	22,788	
May ...	24,264	24,398	26,479	20,772	23,771	20,565	24,305	
June ...	28,564	19,596	20,498	21,078	27,586	25,890	25,026	
July ...	26,006	24,667	25,977	31,801	28,538	22,221	28,673	
Aug. ...	17,571	21,844	21,204	20,438	25,001	16,477	31,403	
Sept....	22,360	13,346	16,899	12,976	17,022	18,556	29,484	
Total	255,638	277,756	277,688	275,847	322,777	270,112	307,581	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Continental Europe

Hog production in continental Europe during 1934 is expected to show a substantial increase over that of 1933, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. The increase is under way in the deficit producing countries, including Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and some of the western continental countries. From all indications, the increase will be more than sufficient to offset the expected decreases in the Scandinavian and other exporting countries. It is probable that the larger hog numbers in Germany and Czechoslovakia are not so much the result of increased production as they are of a backing up of hogs on the farms because of a reduced demand. Naturally, however, the greater number of hogs now on hand means a considerable increase in marketings during the coming year, with a consequent pressure on prices. Exporting countries are finding it difficult to dispose of accumulating hog surpluses and to adjust production to conform with future export possibilities.

Hog prices in all continental European countries, except Netherlands, Denmark and Germany, were much lower in the first 3 months of 1934 than in the corresponding 1933 period. The price situation in Netherlands and Denmark is related directly to the British policy of limited bacon imports. In Germany, the price margin over last year is becoming steadily narrower, and the continuance of heavy marketings may well eliminate that margin completely despite official intervention. Marketings in Germany during the first quarter of 1934 were over 11 percent greater than in the corresponding 1933 figures showed an even greater advance over those of a year ago. Other less important countries show similar developments. Hog production in Germany and Czechoslovakia in the last half of 1934 and the first half of 1935 will be influenced to a considerable extent by the outturn of the 1934 domestic feed crops.

According to the latest available census data, hog numbers in three of the more important continental countries (Germany, Denmark, Czechoslovakia) at the end of 1933 were about 2.5 percent greater than they were a year ago. Numbers in Germany and Czechoslovakia increased substantially, but in Denmark a sharp reduction has been accomplished. Seasonal production in Denmark and other continental exporting countries conforms closely to that of Great Britain. For the current year, British restrictions on imports are least liberal when British production is seasonally large and this is also the period when imported supplies are usually most plentiful. Exporting countries that have not reduced their production to as great a degree as has Denmark have more hogs on hand than their share of the British quota will allow them to dispose of in Great Britain. In Denmark, however, indications are that the sharp cut in hog numbers may result in some difficulty in filling the Danish share of the quota.

Countries important in British market supplies

In Denmark, hog numbers have been reduced about 25 percent within the past year to conform with the restricted export outlet for Danish bacon. This accomplishment, in the face of substantially higher prices for export bacon, is regarded as another demonstration of the high degree of organization existing in Danish agriculture. Further developments are almost entirely dependent upon developments in Great Britain. The seasonal phase of the British quota policy places more difficulties in the path of Danish producers, since sufficient supplies to meet the more liberal quota periods

must result in surpluses when the quota is contracted.

March was the 9th month in which total bacon exports from Denmark showed a decline from the preceding month. The March figure, at 40,355,000 pounds, represented one of the smallest monthly export movements of the post-war period. For the current season to March 31, bacon exports from Denmark showed a total 33 percent below comparable figures for 1932-33. In the first 3 months of the calendar year 1934, bacon exports were 34.8 percent below those of the corresponding 1933 period. Exports of live hogs from Denmark during 1933 were three times as large as in 1932. In the first quarter of 1934, such exports were over four times as great as in the same months of 1933. Danish lard exports dropped off sharply in 1933 and have been reduced further in 1934.

The Netherlands Government has been reasonably successful in reducing hog production in that country. Export slaughter during the first 2 months of 1934, were only about 60 percent of the corresponding 1933 figures. Despite the higher hog prices resulting from the government's production regulations, it would appear that hog production is becoming somewhat less profitable since feed prices have risen faster than pork prices. British import figures indicate that, for the 1933-34 season to March 31, bacon receipts from Netherlands were about half the volume of the similar 1932-33 receipts.

Polish exports of hogs and hog products have shown a marked reduction during the past year. Despite this, however, production of hogs apparently has been reduced only slightly. Slaughter figures for 1933 and 1934 indicate only moderate reductions in pork production. Exports of live hogs for slaughter in 1933 were only about 55 percent as large as in 1932, while for 1934 such exports are expected to be slightly larger than in 1933. Polish bacon exports in 1933, practically all of which went to Great Britain, showed a reduction of over 25 percent compared with 1932. Bacon exports this year are running about 40 percent below 1932 figures. Exports of other hog products show similar developments. Improvements in bacon quality are now being undertaken with production of the lower qualities limited to 30 percent of the total output.

The Scandinavian and Baltic countries not previously mentioned are all experiencing difficulties in connection with the limited British export market outlet for bacon. These countries all have increased their production rapidly within the last 3 to 5 years with the intention of supplying the British market. The resulting heavy supplies and reduced prices preceding the quota policy forced the payment of export bounties of other supporting measures by most of the governments concerned. These measures in themselves have served to prolong the unfavorable situation. It now appears that hog numbers are bein reduced.

Germany

The hog industry in Germany is at present very closely related to the fat situation in that country. Although recent efforts to attain self-sufficiency in fats have tended to strengthen hog prices, fat production has not been materially increased, according to reports from Mr. Christy. Higher hog prices during most of 1933 have resulted in a large increase in hog numbers, and this increase in numbers has begun to be reflected in market supplies. Marketings of hogs during recent weeks have been relatively large and prices in terms of German currency are about the same as a year earlier when they were unusually low. Indications are that hog marketings will contin relatively large during the remainder of 1934.

A survey of the potential sources of animal or vegetable fats in Germany seemed to indicate that hogs offered the only possible means of materially increasing domestic fat supplies. Limited feed supplies, however, appear to be a controlling factor in hog production, especially since it has been necessary to restrict feed imports. Potatoes have always made the basic ration for hogs in some parts of the country supplemented by imported grain and fish meal. In the last 2 or 3 years curtailed feed imports and large potato crops have tended to concentrate the German hog enterprise in the eastern potato producing areas. It is not expected, however, that those areas could be counted upon to produce enough hogs to materially increase the fat output. Since feed imports probably will be curtailed for some time, because of the foreign exchange situation, it appears probable that any reduction in the domestic feed crops will result in a decrease in hog numbers. If present German slaughter and processing methods are maintained, it is estimated that nearly twice as many hogs as the country now raises would be needed to supply the usual lard requirements. Hogs produced in Germany are of a meat type, in contrast to the lard type produced in the United States. In the United States the yield of lard from hogs is about 15 percent, but in Germany the yield is estimated to be only about 4 or 5 percent.

In order to increase the domestic production of fats the German Government has adopted the following measures: (1) placing all animal and vegetable fats under a national monopoly; (2) reducing materially the imports of butter and lard by a quota system; and (3) subsidizing the production of neutral lard from hogs produced in Germany. Efforts to increase the production of domestic fats have been concentrated largely on animal products, since oil-bearing plants suitable to German conditions are limited.

The recent drastic restriction limiting lard imports to a level 60 percent below the average of the last 3 years is, as already stated, a part of the program to increase domestic fat production in Germany. Imports of lard and other fats have long constituted a considerable share of the total fat consumption in Germany, but from the standpoint of pork, domestic production is about sufficient to meet the requirements for consumption. Since the yield of lard from hogs produced in Germany is relatively low the increase in hog production now under way ordinarily would not add greatly to the domestic fat supply, but it would result in burdensome supplies of pork.

Because of the fact that pork supplies in Germany are about large enough for consumption requirements, certain efforts to increase fat production in Germany during the last year have been directed toward a method whereby lard yields might be increased. Recently a plan was adopted which provides for the rendering of most of the carcass of heavy hogs into lard or neutral lard. Raw fats from hogs largely utilized for pork are also used in this type of neutral lard production. Monthly production of neutral lard in Germany is at present at the rate of about 8,000,000 pounds. All of the production is utilized in the manufacture of margarine. Neutral lard producers are required by government decree to pay a premium for heavy hogs and raw fats. Since the prices which can be obtained for neutral lard in Germany are not high enough to pay for the raw materials and processing, it has been necessary for the government to subsidize the production of this lard. The neutral lard produced under the new method of production in Germany presumably is odorless and tasteless, but just how it compares with neutral lard produced in the United States is not known.

The neutral lard production scheme has been in operation only about 6 months, and it is not possible at this time to appraise its probable outcome. Much will depend upon developments in the general economic situation in Germany. The plan is still in the experimental state and frequent changes are being made. For the most part the scheme has been successful in raising hog prices, but the production of neutral lard in Germany has not increased sufficiently to supply any appreciable part of the deficit caused by the restrictions on imports of fats. Under present conditions neutral lard simply replaces a part of the imported fats formerly used in margarine manufacture. At present lard or fat prices are higher than pork prices, the reverse of the usual relationship. 1/

Unless present import restrictions are relaxed Germany may soon be faced with a shortage of fats, Mr. Christy states. In former years Germany consumed from 1,200,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 pounds each of butter and margarine and 440,000,000 pounds of lard. In the past year domestic butter production possibly increased slightly, whereas butter imports were reduced from about 220,000,000 pounds to 121,000,000 pounds. Margarine production has been limited to 794,000,000 pounds annually. Imports of margarine have always been relatively small, and no increase in such imports is being permitted. About half the German lard consumption was formerly imported, but such imports have been greatly reduced during the last year. Total fat supplies probably have been reduced by 25 percent, and stocks of imported lard are practically exhausted.

The decline in lard prices at Hamburg during April brought the average for American refined lard down to $13.84 per hundred pounds, duty unpaid. The April average, however, was still about twice as high as that of the corresponding month a year earlier. Total lard imports in March, amounting to 9,480,000 pounds, were larger than in March 1933, but only about half as large as the March imports of other recent years. The imports during the month were about 3,000,000 pounds larger than the quota established for March. Shipments of lard in transit on March 1, however, were not counted in the quota. It is reported also that so far the allocation of quotas to German importers of lard has not been completed and imports have not yet been restricted to the quota figures.

1/ The information relative to neutral lard production in Germany has been taken largely from a report by H. E. Reed, Meat Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, with the cooperation of D. F. Christy, Assistant Agricultural Attache' at Berlin. Copies of the complete report may be secured by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Other Countries

Czechoslovakia

Meat consumption in Czechoslovakia declined during 1933. At the same time, domestic hog production has increased sharply so that the country is rapidly coming nearer to self-sufficiency in pork production. There has been a great deal of discussion concerning a livestock monopoly and the possibility of fixed prices for hogs, but so far no concrete results can be observed. There is also much agitation for a restriction of oleomargarine production in order to improve the price of butter and other domestic fats.

Danube Basin

Hog production in Austria is increasing and imports of hogs and their products are being regulated closely. It is reported that 10 percent of domestic butter must now be mixed with all oleomargarine. Lard exports from the Danube Basin, principally Hungary, totaled only 906,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1934 against 2,626,000 pounds in the corresponding 1933 period. The chief reason for the decline was the termination on January 1 of a trade agreement between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A new agreement became effective late in February. Placement of lard hogs on feed in recent months has shown a tendency to increase. Although the hog numbers involved large numbers fed in the winter of 1932-33. Improved lard prices have been a factor in the situation, and some increase is expected in the marketings of finished lard hogs later this spring. It is reported also by the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service that farmers intended to continue the feeding of large numbers of lard hogs as the spring advances.

Cured Wiltshire sides from Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia have again been moving to British markets in recent months, the Belgrade office reports. These countries do not come under the British cured pork import quota. A small amount of Danubian bacon normally recorded British markets prior to the period of recent years when prices reached unusually low levels. Recently, however, British creditors having frozen claims in the Basin have been willing to accept liquidation to a certain extent in the form of bacon, in view of the favorable prices now prevailing under the system of restricted imports. It appears, however, that the existing volume of business with Great Britain is not great enough to influence materially the production of bacon hogs in the Basin. The number of meat type hogs placed on feed during January 1934 was considerably smaller than comparable figures for a year ago. In March 1934 the hog-corn ratio was not as favorable as in January or February, largely as a result of a considerable advance in corn prices.

Note:

In the April 1934 issue of World Hog and Pork Prospects the two statistical tables which are regularly included in this publication were inadvertently omitted. These tables have been included in this issue.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. - Feb. 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Supplies,							
domestic fresh pork, London	1,000 pounds		30,483	37,755	55,013	44,266	36,111
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	98,904	207,453	347,698	369,672	313,309	204,082
Irish F.State	"	---	26,778	13,580	15,315	10,263	14,276
United States:	"	78,471	46,916	11,666	4,384	1,578	2,313
Canada	"	15,974	33,510	1,638	5,887	6,951	37,493
Others	"	17,010	61,983	114,728	142,821	164,315	113,490
Total	"	210,359	376,640	489,310	537,977	496,418	371,655
Ham, total	"	36,919	49,767	35,266	33,111	34,679	30,055
Lard, total	"	95,585	108,006	131,953	123,350	114,633	136,483
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		205,721	340,522	376,169	317,526	214,458
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	732	1,230	825	1,257	1,174	1,298
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts							
14 cities	"		1,334	1,478	1,572	1,310	1,343
Hog slaughter							
36 centers ...	"	1,844	1,662	1,944	2,152	1,784	1,824
Imports -	1,000						
Bacon, total ..	pounds	1,305	8,890	9,942	18,928	17,835	13,953
Lard, total ...	"	85,046	92,334	70,519	101,041	117,397	64,898
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	14,927	22,070	21,667	22,994	20,314	20,913
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
United Kingdom	pounds	57,392	28,428	10,904	3,477	1,275	1,094
Germany	"	947	4,747	189	1,150	1,045	2,181
Cuba	"	3,094	8,999	4,433	3,283	1,688	1,557
Total	"	78,202	61,697	21,303	9,907	7,955	11,194
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	"	56,747	56,784	26,639	16,428	20,094	21,577
Total	"	65,481	69,046	34,006	24,555	24,168	25,476
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	72,817	93,664	120,094	119,252	119,202	129,490
Germany	"	62,463	79,896	46,964	74,016	85,926	41,742
Cuba	"	14,893	35,047	20,639	17,335	3,781	4,800
Netherlands ...	"	17,255	20,471	10,955	15,595	19,710	15,333
Total	"	204,561	313,436	266,704	270,878	275,280	240,263

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Feb. 1933	Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.43	10.68	3.46	3.41	4.39
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.02	1.64	.41	.89	.87
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	11.39	14.32	1/7.76	14.98	14.59
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.39	.54	2/ .28	.57	.58
Barley, Leipzig	1.76	2.35	1.76	2.93	2.99
Lard -					
Chicago	10.18	14.31	5.00	6.32	7.12
Liverpool	11.60	15.03	5.89	6.91	7.65
Hamburg	13.91	15.40	1/6.81	11.80	13.10
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut greem hams	13.00	22.04	8.55	19.85	22.40
American green bellies		20.23	6.82	14.52	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides	14.20	21.96	9.29	19.67	21.78
Canadian green sides	13.49	3/20.92	8.14	17.46	19.45
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 4/		795,507	610,186	730,404	735,903
Lard in cold storage		120,024	59,034	168,756	177,560

1/ Three weeks.
2/ Two weeks.
3/ Three-year average only.
4/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. - Mar. 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London...	1000 pounds		35,279	44,139	63,102	51,463	42,201
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark.......	"	120,293	250,889	413,203	467,718	372,401	244,210
Irish F. State	"		30,160	15,465	16,941	11,765	17,065
United States	"	95,790	57,716	13,733	5,116	1,953	2,792
Canada	"	19,889	39,767	1,813	8,517	9,448	47,037
Others........	"	20,376	75,024	138,502	163,969	196,001	132,820
Total......	"	256,348	453,556	582,716	663,795	591,570	443,926
Ham, total.....	"	44,415	60,079	40,603	39,641	40,660	37,343
Lard, total....	"	115,615	132,506	158,561	154,598	145,902	160,051
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		250,965	408,766	450,881	381,089	254,813
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	874	1,461	979	1,501	1,424	1,557
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities.....	"		1,636	1,855	1,872	1,561	1,641
Hog slaughter 36 centers....	"	2,237	2,038	2,447	2,570	2,131	2,224
Imports -							
Bacon, total...	1000 pounds	1,475	10,106	12,412	23,071	18,961	16,764
Lard, total....	"	105,362	113,311	92,932	119,803	124,312	74,378
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	17,416	25,967	25,190	26,658	23,916	23,952
Exports -							
Bacon -							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	68,346	35,407	12,821	3,718	1,393	1,319
Germany	"	1,045	6,099	304	1,177	1,159	2,390
Cuba..........	"	3,801	10,869	5,656	3,818	2,078	2,226
Total....	"	92,954	75,371	25,218	10,898	9,233	12,977
Hams, shoulders-							
United Kingdom	"	68,594	70,441	32,209	19,395	24,934	26,239
Total....	"	79,265	85,024	40,835	28,439	29,875	30,866
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	89,430	114,898	144,356	133,593	145,902	155,566
Germany	"	76,146	99,125	61,192	89,345	93,701	45,602
Cuba..........	"	18,216	41,883	24,125	21,057	4,667	6,626
Netherlands...	"	21,218	23,674	15,561	19,938	22,005	16,250
Total....	"	250,009	379,652	325,099	314,078	322,941	279,756

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Mar. 1933	Feb. 1934	Mar. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	8.02	11.31	3.88	4.39	4.31
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.04	1.61	1/ .46	.87	
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	11.35	14.03	1/7.38	14.59	13.85
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.39	.56	.26	.58	.58
Barley, Leipzig	1.75	2.37	1.80	2.99	3.02
Lard -					
Chicago	10.60	14.83	5.50	7.12	7.88
Liverpool	11.80	15.32	1/ 6.32	7.65	6.97
Hamburg	13.89	15.72	1/ 6.37	13.10	14.36
Cured pork - Liverpool-					
American short cut green hams ...	13.80	22.72	1/10.28	22.40	20.83
American green bellies		20.24	1/ 7.34	Nominal	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides	14.70	23.20	1/11.06	21.78	20.17
Canadian green sides	14.14	2/ 22.20	1/ 9.98	19.45	17.94
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 3/		822,859	610,138	735,903	657,466
Lard in cold storage		135,859	61,713	177,560	173,414

1/ Three weeks

2/ Three-year average only.

3/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - - 0 - - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-55

June 19, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

Hog prices in the United States rose sharply in mid-June chiefly because of a marked curtailment in hog marketings. A further material reduction in domestic hog marketings in the summer months compared with a year earlier appears probable as a result of early marketings of hogs from the 1933 fall pig crop. Drought conditions and the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices resulted in relatively large slaughter supplies of hogs and other livestock in May and early June, and hog prices declined during this period. Hog prices also declined in Germany during May as hog marketings in that country increased, but prices in Canada advanced during the month.

Estimates recently released indicate that numbers of hogs in Denmark in mid-April were about 30 percent smaller than at that time last year. This decrease is in line with the Danish policy of restricting hog production to conform to the reduced outlet for Danish bacon in the United Kingdom.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom during May apparently were larger than in April, and they were the largest for any month thus far in 1934. However, bacon imports in recent months have been about 20 percent smaller than a year earlier. Imports of lard into the United Kingdom in April 1934 were slightly larger than in the same month of 1933. British lard prices in terms of dollars in May were the lowest for any month in the last 2 years.

United States exports of pork in April were smaller than in April last year, but April lard exports were about the same as in the corresponding month of 1933. Shipments of both pork and lard from the principal ports increased materially in May.

United States

The tendency toward an early market movement of hogs from the 1933 fall pig crop, which had been in evidence during April, became even more pronounced during May, and hog slaughter during the month was only slightly smaller than the very large slaughter in May last year. Chiefly because of the relatively large slaughter supplies of hogs and other livestock, hog prices in May continued the steady decline which has been under way since late February. In early June the level of hog prices was lower than at any time since mid-January, but during the second week of June some recovery in prices occurred. The average Chicago price of hogs for the entire month of May was $3.51 compared with $3.85 in April and $4.51 in May a year ago.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in May totaling 4,218,000 head, even though slightly smaller than that of May last year, was the fourth largest for the month on record. The increase in slaughter from April to May, amounting to 806,000 head or 24 percent, was the largest increase for the period during the last 10 years. Although total inspected slaughter in May was slightly smaller than in May last year most markets serving the Western Corn Belt, where drought conditions have been severe, reported large increases in slaughter compared with a year ago. Average weights of hogs marketed from nearly all areas continued relatively light in May. Weights of hogs from drought areas were sharply reduced, and hogs marketed from such areas were also reported to be unusually low in quality for this time of year. The average weight of hogs received at seven leading markets was about 229 pounds in May, compared with 246 pounds in May 1933.

Purchases of hogs for the account of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation amounted to about 15,000 head per market day excluding Saturday from May 9 to June 5. Until June 15, at least, such purchases are being continued at a rate of about 14,000 head per market day. During the last month government purchases have been confined to hogs weighing under 210 pounds. Because of the very large number of such hogs in the marketings, the removal of a considerable proportion of them from the commercial supply prevented more severe discounts in prices of light hogs than actually occurred, but, despite these large purchases of light weight hogs, the decline in hog prices during May was most pronounced on hogs weighing below 200 pounds.

Largely because of drought conditions and advances in prices of other grains, the price of corn advanced sharply in May. The advance was most marked during the last week of the month. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago for May was 51.3 cents per bushel, the highest monthly average since August 1933. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States in May was 7.4, the lowest ratio for all months during the 25 years in which farm prices of hogs and corn are available. The hog-corn price relationship has been relatively unfavorable for hog producers for nearly a year, and during the first 5 months of 1934 the ratio has been unusually low.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined during May, but prices of most cuts of cured pork tended to advance. Lard prices were about steady. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York in May averaged $13.10 per hundred pounds compared with $13.28 in April and $10.56 in May 1933. The relationship between hog product prices and the cost of hogs to

packers (price plus processing tax) was more nearly normal during May than for other months of the year thus far. During January and February, especially, the cost of hogs to packers was relatively high compared with concurrent hog product values. This situation occurred largely as a result of the strong storage demand for hog products in anticipation of the marked decline in hog slaughter from early winter to late winter and the advance in hog product prices during the same period.

Exports of pork during April were somewhat smaller than in March or April last year, but April lard exports were about the same as those of the preceding month and of the corresponding month in 1933. Shipments of both pork and lard from the principal ports increased materially during May, chiefly because of reduction in ocean freight rates. During the first 7 months of the 1933-34 hog marketing year exports of pork were 27 percent larger than in the corresponding period a year earlier, with all of the increase occurring in exports of fresh frozen pork. During the same period, however, lard exports were 12 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Exports of hams and shoulders in April amounting to 5,044,000 pounds were slightly smaller than in March, but they were about 35 percent less than in April last year. Most of the shipments of these cuts are consigned to the United Kingdom, and imports of both bacon and hams to that country have been greatly restricted by the British system of import quotas. Bacon exports during April of 1,215,000 pounds were smaller than in March, but they were slightly larger than in April a year ago. Shipments of fresh frozen pork have been reduced during the last 3 months, but the volume exported in April amounting to 2,013,000 pounds was more than three times as large as the exports of that product in April 1933.

Lard exports during April totaled 39,643,000 pounds, and about 55 percent of this quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. During the first 7 months of the present marketing year lard shipments to Great Britain were about 7 percent greater than those of a year earlier, and they were much larger than the shipments in the corresponding period of other post-war years. Lard exports to Germany during April amounted to only 3,135,000 pounds. Imports of lard into Germany have been drastically curtailed by high duties and an import quota. During recent months substantial quantities of lard have been exported to Mexico. Total exports to that country in April amounted to 7,215,000 pounds, the largest monthly shipment to Mexico in several years.

Partly because of the unfavorable hog-corn price relationship and partly because of the hog-corn production control program, a substantial decrease in the 1934 spring pig crop is probable, and likewise as a result of both factors a marked reduction in the pig crop next fall is also expected. Slaughter supplies of hogs for the marketing year beginning October 1934, therefore, are expected to be materially smaller than those of other recent years. Prospective slaughter supplies of hogs during the summer months will depend to some extent upon the effect of the drought on the corn crop. In view of the early marketing of fall pigs and the slight reduction in the 1933 fall pig crop, with normal corn crop prospects slaughter supplies during the summer months, June to September, probably would be much smaller than the unusually large summer slaughter last year. But if the present serious drought in the Corn Belt continues, some further liquidation of sows and other hogs

may occur. However, in view of the smaller number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1934, and the early market movement in recent months, heavy liquidation of hogs during the summer appears improbable.

Canada

Bacon hog prices advanced throughout May from $8.27 for the first week of the month to $9.07 per 100 pounds, United States currency, for the week ended May 31. The average price for the 4 weeks of the month was $8.60. In February, however, the price had reached $9.59. Last year the average price for the 4 weeks of May was only $5.04.

Gradings at stockyards and packing plants during the 4 weeks ended May 31 amounted to 242,000 head compared with 260,000 head for the same period last year. Gradings for the 5-month period from January 1 to May 31 reached 1,402,000 head, and were only slightly below the same period a year ago.

Increased Canadian exportations of bacon to Great Britain has been an important price making factor for live hogs at Canadian markets for some months owing to the provisions of the Ottawa Agreement which has placed the Canadian bacon import quota in the United Kingdom at a high level. May exports are expected to exceed materially any of the other 4 months of the year. The heaviest exports were 16,050,000 pounds in March. Bacon exports to the United Kingdom for the first 4 months of 1934 reached 44,470,000 pounds and were almost three times as large as during the same period of 1933. Almost the whole quantity was sent to the United Kingdom, exports to the United States amounting to only 151,000 pounds compared with 335,000 for the same period last year.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The advance in sterling prices of bacon at Liverpool resulted in a dollar average in May of $18.91 per 100 pounds for Danish Wiltshire sides. Canadian sides also were higher at $16.39. American green bellies were quoted for the first time since January and the May average for this product of $17.55, was about $3.00 higher than the January level. Sterling prices of American and continental bacon during May were only slightly above those of a year ago despite reduced supplies this year. Sterling prices of Canadian bacon were little different from a year ago, but the dollar equivalents in all cases showed substantial advances. The advance in Danish Wiltshires, over last year was $4.89; in American green bellies, $7.37, and in Canadian green sides, $4.09. All prices quoted are on the basis of importer-to-wholesaler transactions. Dollar exchange on sterling strengthened during May, resulting in a downward tendency in dollar prices where sterling prices were steady.

The May averages cited apparently represented a reaction from the downward movement following the unusually high levels reached last February. It appears that the high prices of that month were partly the result of fears of announced import quota cuts which did not materialize, according to Meat Specialist H. E. Reed at London. Such prices apparently were not justified by the supply and demand situation, and seem to have forced consumers to other foods to some extent. At the time of reporting (May 25) warmer weather was needed to increase the demand for boiling joints, so that prices of middles and backs can be reduced to a point which will stimulate consumption.

Bacon arrivals during most of May are reported unofficially as being about at the same rate as in April, when imports were the largest of any month in 1934. The increase in April receipts was due principally to larger shipments from Denmark, Netherlands, and Empire countries, but total imports for the first 4 months of 1934 were 19 percent smaller than in the same period last year. The minor shipping countries, which were allotted 40,000 cwt. (4,480,000 pounds) for the March - July quota period, sent 22,078 cwt. (2,472,736 pounds) in March alone, with more than 15,000 cwt. (1,680,000 pounds) reported for April. For the season October 1 - April 30, 1933-34, total bacon imports were 23.3 percent below the corresponding 1932-33 figures, with receipts from Denmark down 32.3 percent, and receipts from other continental countries also reduced sharply. Imports from Canada for the 1933-34 period, however, were more than four times larger than in 1932-33, with arrivals from the United States and Irish Free State also running above those of last season.

The upturn in ham prices early in May placed the average for the month of American short cuts at $18.08 per 100 pounds. That figure was still under the April average, but about $4.50 higher than the corresponding 1933 figures. The current sterling values also were somewhat higher than those of a year ago. Weather conditions are now an important factor in ham prices. Supplies appear ample, for the current demand, but good ham weather, warm and dry, would result in quick clearances and further price advances. Ham imports in the first half of May were larger than in the corresponding April period. In the latter month, total imports showed an increase of 4 percent over March figures, entirely as a result of heavier receipts from Canada. Such receipts have been increasing, in April they were double those of a year earlier. Canadian shipments, while estimated for the quota period, are not held to those figures, as are shipments from non-Empire countries. For the current season, October 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934, total ham imports were 7.4 percent smaller than in the corresponding months of 1932-33.

The irregular manner in which British hog producers have contracted to supply hogs to bacon curers is making it difficult to operate plants efficiently, Mr. Reed reports. Officials of the Bacon Marketing Board have stated that if October contracts were taken as 100, March contracts would be as 25, April 45, May 54, June 63, July 72 and August 84. Basic contract prices dropped to 11s. 11d. per twenty pounds (15.06 cents per pound) dead weight on May 1, not counting deductions to repay loans made to curers by the government, levies, fees, insurance, etc. In view of the somewhat lower prices which prevailed for British bacon in May, a further drop in the basic hog price is expected this month. As British supplies begin their seasonal increase this autumn when demand is seasonally dull, contract prices which vary with prices of bacon under the present formula may be expected to be unsatisfactory. Present market receipts of fat hogs are running slightly less than last year's receipts, but feeder pig marketings are heavier. Open market prices have declined seasonally, but are well above those of last year.

In Scottish markets, receipts of fat hogs thus far in 1934 were slightly larger than those of last year. Marketings of feeder pigs for the first 20 weeks of 1934 ran 38 percent larger than last year. In northern Ireland, increased supplies of hogs are being marketed at prices fixed through the bacon marketing plan. Feeder pig prices declined in April. In the Irish Free State, marketings of bacon hogs have increased further, with April prices about the

same as in March. Porker prices weakened slightly. Effective May 20, the bounty on exported bacon was increased to 20s. per cwt. (4.51 cents per pound) from 12s. (2.71 cents). The bounty on live pigs, with quota certificates, exported through Irish Free State ports, was increased to 25 percent of the value assessed for British tariff purposes. Quota certificates are issued on bacon hogs only. For non-bacon hogs, the bounty remains at 20 percent for hogs exported by sea. For all hogs going over land to northern Ireland, the bounty stays at 10 percent. In addition, effective May 20, curers are required to pay an excise tax of 5s.($1.26) for each hog, the whole or part of which is converted into bacon.

The May decline in lard prices brought the monthly average of American refined lard at Liverpool down to $5.52 per 100 pounds. That figure was the lowest of any month in the last 2 years, and $2.50 under the May 1933 average. Sterling prices also run well below those of last year. Liverpool lard stocks on June 1, at 10,427,000 pounds, were a little below the May 1 level, but continued the unusually heavy holdings of recent months. April imports were seasonally smaller than in other recent months and, at about 23,000,000 pounds, were the smallest since April 1933. Imports during 1934 have run below corresponding 1933 imports, but for the month October - April of the 1933-34 season, total lard imports show an increase of 8.2 percent over corresponding 1932-33 figures.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

On the basis of the census made of hog numbers in one-fifth of the rural districts, estimates for all Denmark for April 14, 1934 place the number at 3,081,000 compared with 4,384,000 on April 18, 1933, a reduction of 30 percent. Sows in farrow (pregnant) numbered 238,000 and were 21 percent below the number in 1933. The total number of pregnant sows , however, has increased at each census this year, that of January showing 210,000, that of March 1, 237,000, and that of April 14, 238,000. Although the number of older pregnant sows decreased 8,000 head between March 1, and April 14, the number of young sows in farrow as of April 14 estimated at 68,000 was 9,000 greater. An effort is to be made by the Danish authorities to check this increase in line with the restricted outlet for Danish bacon in the British market at the present time.

The number of other hogs, exclusive of breeding animals, on April 14 this year was 2,711,000, whereas, at approximately the same time a year ago the number was 3,897,000. Hog numbers have thus been reduced 1,186,000 in the last year.

Danish bacon shipments to Great Britain were irregular in late April and early May owing to strikes in the Danish slaughterhouses . The stoppages, however, were not nearly as serious to the trade as those of April - May, 1932, when shipments in at least 1 week were suspended entirely. The larger stocks on hand this year were an important item in the continuance of shipments. For the current season to April 30, official figures show bacon exports as being 33 percent below comparable 1932-33 figures, and nearly 50 percent less than in 1931-32. Shipments from Poland, Netherlands and Baltic States have been fairly steady in recent weeks at levels somewhat below those of last year. Shipments from Canada continue to tend to increase, the quantities being more than double those of a year ago.

Germany

Definite information continues lacking with respect to the German policy on lard import quotas. It may be said that permitted imports of American lard probably will be below the 40 percent of the 1931-1933 average announced some weeks ago. The degree of reduction below that percentage, however, continues uncertain. Actual total imports in April, at 6,747,000 pounds, represented about 37 percent of the 1931-1933 average. Total lard imports for the October - April period of the 1933-34 season were 39.5 percent below figures for the corresponding 1932-33 period. Lard prices at Hamburg duty unpaid, averaged $12.68 per 100 pounds for May, the lowest average for several months, but still $3.13 above the May 1933 average. Prices in marks, however, averaged lower in May 1934 than a year earlier.

The German plan to support hog prices through government support of manufacture and sale of neutral lard has scarcely held its own against the depressing effects of increased hog numbers and marketings. The downward tendency in hog prices (in marks) noted since last December was carried into May. In that month hog values in marks were still higher than a year earlier, but the spread has been narrowing as 1934 has advanced. In dollars also, May prices averaged lower than in April, the Berlin average for heavy hogs standing at $11.74 per 100 pounds, the lowest since July 1933. Feed prices show some tendency to advance further, at levels considerably higher than those of a year ago.

Market receipts of hogs in April were the largest of any month since December 1931. Total receipts at 36 markets for the October - April period of the 1933-34 season were 9.1 percent larger than in the corresponding 1932-33 period. Slaughter figures for May were ahead of those of any month since May 1932. The season's total to April 30 at 36 points was 6.8 percent ahead of last year's corresponding total. Restrictions on pork imports are holding down supplies of foreign bacon, imports for April being less than 1,000,000 pounds. For the current season to April 30, bacon imports were 12.1 percent smaller than for the corresponding 1932-33 period.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	Oct. - Apr. 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production -							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London..........	1000 pounds		39,277	49,880	70,402	56,724	47,211
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark.........	"	140,624	292,492	476,427	543,750	423,424	285,744
Irish Free State	"		33,417	17,370	18,432	13,209	19,558
United States...	"	111,875	66,293	16,437	5,543	2,446	3,228
Canada..........	"	23,571	45,364	2,043	10,056	13,317	57,422
Others..........	"	23,978	89,129	169,903	192,854	224,345	153,647
Total.......	"	300,048	526,695	682,160	771,945	676,743	519,601
Ham, total.......	"	52,215	70,379	48,200	45,405	48,534	44,885
Lard, total.......	"	131,658	156,855	183,837	166,403	168,690	183,035
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon............	"		291,558	475,091	529,893	435,181	301,890
CANADA:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	1,010	1,674	1,151	1,730	1,656	1,809
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities.......	"		1,916	2,165	2,162	1,811	1,976
Hog slaughter 36 centers......	"	2,612	2,366	2,870	2,967	2,470	2,639
Imports -							
Bacon, total.....	1000 pounds	1,669	11,146	14,099	26,252	19,764	17,454
Lard, total......	"	123,290	134,571	116,218	141,389	134,004	81,177
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected...	1000's	19,732	29,303	28,678	30,372	27,763	27,363
Exports -							
Bacon -							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	78,385	40,387	14,430	4,106	1,661	1,584
Germany	"	1,145	6,862	319	1,215	1,170	2,400
Cuba...........	"	4,406	12,297	6,550	4,408	2,542	2,679
Total.......	"	106,958	85,390	28,135	12,214	10,212	14,192
Hams, shoulders -							
United Kingdom	"	80,219	82,848	39,110	24,197	31,882	30,590
Total.......	"	92,762	99,490	48,921	33,898	37,591	35,910
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	102,520	136,501	164,173	146,654	165,123	177,215
Germany	"	86,057	112,673	71,803	100,239	102,297	48,737
Cuba	"	21,065	48,198	26,283	22,521	6,880	8,455
Netherlands.....	"	23,377	26,510	18,850	22,457	25,927	16,699
Total......	"	285,333	437,782	369,868	350,092	361,682	319,106

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Apr. 1933	Mar. 1934	Apr. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations..	8.04	12.05	3.77	4.31	3.85
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow......	1.11	1.65	.62	.87	.84
Hogs, heavy, Berlin live weight.......	11.18	13.78	7.25	13.85	12.31
Potatoes, Breslau feeding...........	.39	.53	.27	.58	.59
Barley, Leipzig....	1.77	2.37	1.79	3.02	2.98
Lard -					
Chicago	10.33	14.78	6.09	7.88	7.50
Liverpool	11.70	15.02	6.47	6.97	6.07
Hamburg	12.90	15.43	6.58	14.36	13.84
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	14.10	23.72	11.57	20.83	19.24
American green bellies.......		20.56	8.17	Nominal	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides.........	15.00	24.55	11.96	20.17	18.59
Canadian green sides.........	14.16	1/ 21.55	10.03	17.94	15.90
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 2/		814,486	629,673	657,222	655,324
Lard in cold storage..........		141,462	71,851	173,775	179,441

1/ 4-year average only.
2/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - 0 - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-56 July 21, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

According to the June Pig Crop Report recently released the 1934 spring pig crop in the United States was estimated to be 28 percent smaller than that of 1933. A prospective decrease in the number of sows to farrow in the fall of 1934 amounting to 38 percent also was indicated by the Pig Crop Report. These sharp decreases were the result of the hog production control program and the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices prevailing during the last year. Based on the above indications of the total 1934 pig crop it appears probable that inspected hog slaughter in hog marketing year 1934-35 will be the smallest in many years. Slaughter during the remaining summer months also is expected to be smaller than that of a year earlier.

Hog numbers in Germany on June 1, 1934 were estimated to be 6 percent larger than a year earlier and only slightly smaller than the record number for that date reached in 1931. However, a decrease in the number of bred sows on June 1 indicates a tendency to limit further expansion of hog production in Germany. German imports of American lard have been prohibited during July because of the lack of available foreign exchange.

The marked advance in domestic hog prices in the last half of June was fairly well maintained in early July. Canadian hog prices also tended to advance in June, but declines occurred in other important foreign markets. United States exports of pork and lard were increased substantially during May. Shipments of lard during that month were the largest for May in several years. Exports of lard to the United Kingdom continued large in May as in other recent months. A detailed statement relative to developments in the British trade for United States lard appears in this issue.

United States

Hog prices advanced sharply in mid-June after declining to the lowest levels since late December 1933 in the early part of the month. The rise in prices was primarily the result of a very marked curtailment in hog slaughter supplies. Prices in early July were fairly well maintained near the high level reached in late June, although some weakness developed as a result of an increase in marketings at that time. Present indications point to a further decrease in hog slaughter during the remainder of the summer and some further strengthening in hog prices appears probable.

The rise in hog prices during the last half of June carried Chicago prices to the highest level since last October. The Chicago average price for the entire month was $4.09 per hundred pounds compared with $3.51 in May and $4.49 in June last year. The advance in prices during June was about the same on all weights of hogs. In recent months, however, heavy weight hogs have commanded a premium over other weights because of their scarcity.

Inspected hog slaughter in June totaling 3,763,000 head was about 19 percent smaller than in the corresponding month last year when slaughter was the largest for June on record. Although much smaller than a year ago, slaughter supplies during the month were about average for June, and they were 11 percent smaller than those in May. Rains in many areas of the Corn Belt about mid-June relieved the drought situation temporarily, at least, and hog marketings were sharply curtailed as a result. Average weights of hogs slaughtered during June showed some increase from May as is normally the case, but they were much lighter than in June 1933. Purchases of hogs for the account of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were suspended during the last half of June and no purchases of this type are now being made.

Chiefly because of drought conditions and prospective shortage of feed supplies, corn prices advanced sharply during June. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn for the month, 58.4 cents per bushel, was the highest monthly average at that market since June 1931. As hog prices advanced in mid-June the ratio of hog prices to corn prices increased somewhat, but it was still much below average. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 7.1, which is the lowest ratio for any month in the years since 1910 for which records of farm prices of both corn and hogs are available.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork advanced sharply as hog slaughter supplies were curtailed during the latter half of June, but such prices weakened in early June. Prices of cured pork and lard also advanced during the last half of the month, but the advance was much less marked than in case of fresh pork. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $14.15 per hundred pounds in June compared with $13.10 in May and $11.20 in June a year earlier. The average wholesale price for June this year was the highest for any month since November 1931.

Exports of both pork and lard increased during May, but the increase was much greater in the case of lard. Pork exports in May were 32 percent larger than in the preceding month and also 35 percent greater than in the corresponding month a year earlier. The increased shipments of both pork and lard during the month were partly the result of a downward adjustment in ocean freight rates on such products. Shipments of lard from the principal ports in June continued somewhat larger than a year ago, but pork shipments were smaller.

Shipments of fresh and frozen pork abroad during May totaling 2,479,000 pounds were 23 percent greater than in April and were more than six times as large as in May 1933 when such exports were almost negligible. Exports of hams and shoulders in May, totaling 5,750,000 pounds were about 14 percent greater than in April, but they were 12 percent less than in May last year. Most of the increase in shipments of these cuts compared with the preceding month was the result of larger takings by the United Kingdom, the most important export outlet for hams and shoulders. However, shipments to Cuba showed a considerable increase during the month. Bacon exports in May, amounting to 1,936,000 pounds were the largest for the month since 1931, although they were much below the shipments in other post-war years prior to 1931. Nearly all countries in the United States bacon trade increased their takings during May. The most important outlets were Cuba, Great Britain and Italy.

Lard exports in May, totaling 66,623,000 pounds were the largest for any month since January 1933, and they were the largest for May since 1925. A large part of this increase may be attributed to the increased shipments to Great Britain. Exports to that country of 39,492,000 pounds were the second largest for any month in the last 10 years at least. Shipments to Germany amounting to 5,254,000 pounds were larger than in any month since last January, but they were less than half as large as in May last year. Lard exports to the Netherlands also increased during the month, and shipments to Mexico continued to be of substantial proportions. For the second consecutive month exports to the latter country exceeded 7,000,000 pounds. Shipments to Cuba in May likewise were materially larger than a year earlier.

According to the June 1 Pig Crop Report of the United States Department of Agriculture recently released, the 1934 spring pig crop was estimated at 37,427,000 head, which represented a decrease of 28 percent from the 1933 spring pig crop. This reduction resulted largely from a decrease in the number of sows farrowed, since there was but little change in the average number of pigs saved per litter. A prospective decrease in the number of sows to farrow in the fall of 1934 amounting to 38 percent also was indicated by the Pig Crop Report. The above decreases in pigs saved and in indicated farrowings are the largest in a single year for the last 50 years, as shown by the recordsof hog slaughter.

The decrease in the spring pig crop was general all over the United States, with sharp reductions in all groups of states and in nearly all states. A detailed summary of the Pig Crop Report by geographical divisions and for the country as a whole appears in the table on page 5 . The spring pig crop in the North Central States showed a reduction of 28 percent from that of 1933. In this group the largest decreases were in the states most severely affected by the drought of 1933 where feed supplies were very short. The decrease in the Corn Belt area ranged from 45 percent in South Dakota to 18 percent in Wisconsin. Decreases in other regions of the country ranged from 23 percent in the South Atlantic States to 34 percent in the South Central States.

The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1934 in the United States was estimated at 3,133,000 head, which is 38 percent smaller than the number farrowed in 1933. For the Corn Belt the decrease in the number of sows to farrow, as compared with the number farrowing in 1933, was 42 percent. These estimates are based upon interpretation of breeding intentions reported about June 1 and assume that the relationship between breeding intentions and

subsequent farrowings will be fairly similar to the relationship in other recent years. Since the indicated decreases this year are so much greater than any ever before reported, the intentions report may not be as reliable a guide to subsequent farrowings as they have proven to be in other recent years. However, in view of the hog production control program, the very poor pasture conditions and unfavorable prospects for feed production, the indicated reduction in fall litters does not seem unreasonable.

In considering the June 1 Pig Crop Report it should be recognized that the corn-hog reduction program may have engendered some unknown element of bias into the reports of farmers, but there was no evidence of such bias in the reports themselves. In fact all of the indications of change from a year earlier were in as close agreement as indications from similar records of other years have ever been. The reports from farmers were obtained in the usual manner in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the Rural Mail Carriers.

Under the terms of corn-hog reduction contracts, producers signing such contracts agree to reduce the number of pigs saved and numbers of sows farrowed in 1934 by 25 percent from the average of 1932 and 1933. The decreases reported in the June Pig Crop Report in the number of pigs saved this spring and in the probable number of sows to farrow in the fall of 1934 are somewhat greater than contemplated by the hog production control program. The decrease in the 1934 spring pig crop in the United States from the average of 1932 and 1933 was 27 percent. For the Corn Belt this decrease was 26 percent. For the United States the estimated number of sows to farrow in the fall of 1934 was 38 percent below the 2-year average 1932-33, and in the Corn Belt the prospective reduction in fall farrowings from the 2-year average was 41 percent.

If the number of sows farrowed in the fall of 1934 is no greater than now indicated and if the number of pigs saved per little this fall is about average, the total 1934 pig crop probably will be the smallest in at least 20 years. Based on these indications inspected hog slaughter in the hog marketing year beginning October 1, 1934, will also be the smallest in many years, and it may be the smallest since the marketing year 1914-15 when inspected slaughter totaled only 36,707,000 head.

The number of hogs over 6 months of age on farms on June 1, 1934, as indicated by the recent Pig Crop Report was considerably smaller than on June 1 last year. For the United States as a whole the decrease amounted to 12 percent, and for the Corn Belt the reduction was 14 percent. These indicated decreases are largely the result of the earlier market movement of the 1933 fall pig crop, which was caused by the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices and also by drought conditions and shortage of feed supplies in some areas. In view of the smaller numbers of hogs over 6 months of age now on farms, a further reduction in hog slaughter during the remainder of the summer marketing season (July to September) appears probable. However, the extent of this reduction will depend upon how serious drought conditions become during the next 2 months in the Corn Belt region.

United States: Spring pig crop, by geographic divisions, 1933 and 1934

Geographic division	Spring pigs saved (Dec. 1 to June 1) 1933	1934 1/ Total	1934 1/ Percentage of 1933	Spring pigs saved per litter 1933	1934 1/	Sows farrowed in spring (Dec. 1 to June 1) 1933	1934 1/	Sows to be farrowed fall 1934 compared with fall 1933 (June 1 to Dec. 1) 1933	1934 2/ Total	1934 2/ Percentage of 1933
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
North Atlantic	649	498	76.7	6.28	5.82	103	86	98	81	83.0
East North Central	13,232	9,690	73.2	6.15	6.08	2,153	1,594	1,535	917	59.7
West North Central	28,584	20,432	71.5	5.80	5.81	4,929	3,517	2,077	1,162	55.9
Total North Central	41,816	30,122	72.0	5.90	5.89	7,082	5,111	3,612	2,079	57.6
South Atlantic	2,721	2,098	77.1	5.72	5.46	476	384	392	322	82.1
South Central	5,201	3,420	65.8	5.66	5.51	919	621	719	511	71.1
Mountain and Pacific (West)	1,635	1,289	78.8	5.72	5.95	286	217	208	140	67.1
United States	52,022	37,427	71.9	5.87	5.83	8,866	6,418	5,029	3,133	62.3

Compiled from the United States 1934 Spring Pig Crop report as of June 1, 1934. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Number indicated to farrow this year from breeding intentions reports.

Canada

Despite the fact that hog marketings remained fairly heavy in volume during June the average price of bacon hogs at Toronto for the 4 weeks ended June 28 reached $9.29 per 100 pounds American currency, the highest price for any month since February. Last year the average price for the month of June was only $5.11 and in June 1932 $4.02. The June price has not been as high as it was this year since 1930 when it reached $12.42. The price for hogs of comparable weights at Chicago during the 4 months ended June 30 was $4.34 per 100 pounds compared with $4.56 last June, and $6.88 in June 1931.

Marketings at stockyards and packing plants in Canada during the 4 weeks of June amounted to 255,000 head compared with 242,000 head last year for the same period. The number marketed from the beginning of the year to June 28 amounted to 1,627,000 compared with 1,664,000 a year ago. There are no indications of heavy marketings in the near future, according to the Canadian Government's Livestock Market Report for June 28.

The British demand for bacon from Empire countries continued to influence Canadian bacon prices favorably in May and June. During the former month exports of bacon to the United Kingdom reached 13,913,000 pounds compared with only 7,628,000 pounds last year for the same month and only

3,856,000 pounds in May 1932. Bacon exports to the same country for the 5-month period from the beginning of the year 1934, were 58,703,000 pounds, or 156 percent above the same period last year.

Live hog exports to the United States reached 975 head during May, the total for the 5 months ended May 31 being 979, a larger number than reported for some time. Last year during the same period only 39 were exported to the United States for the same period, 461 in the corresponding period of 1932, 263 in 1931, and 45 in 1930. In 1927 exports of live hogs to this country from Canada had reached 195,000 and had fallen to 2,000 the year before the increased tariff of 1930 was placed on imports of hogs and bacon as well as other meats into the United States.

Great Britain and Irish Free State

Favorable weather in late May and early June was an important factor in bringing the Liverpool average price of Danish Wiltshires for June up to $19.94 per 100 pounds. The sterling prices also averaged higher than in May, but met consumer resistence as the month advanced, the period closing with prices slightly below those of the end of May. The current dollar average represented an advance of $0.21 over May, and of $5.73 over that of June 1933. Around July 1 a steady tone was in evidence, according to Meat Specialist H. E. Reed at London. There were still complaints about the quality of much of the British bacon available, which has to sell for what it will bring. Canadian sides averaged upward in June to reach $17.54, but American green bellies were somewhat easier at $16.95. In the cut bacon market, the warm weather raised the demand for boiling joints (fores and gammons) with middles somewhat easier. In warm weather, demand for fores and gammons sustains the price of bacon sides. In winter the interest in middles carries the greater load.

Bacon arrivals in June were in line with arrivals for May, according to unofficial reports. The figures, however, ran consistently below those of June 1934. Official import figures for the period October-May 1933-34 reached a total 22.1 percent under that of the corresponding 1932-33 period. Receipts from Denmark were down 31.9 percent, and figures for the Netherlands declined 56 percent. Imports from other continental countries showed a proportional drop under the influence of the British import control program. Imports from the United States, however, were up slightly for the 1933-34 period indicated, while receipts of Canadian bacon were more than three times greater than those of last year, and materially larger than the post-war average.

The June advance in ham prices brought the Liverpool average for American short cuts up to $19.58 per 100 pounds. The current average was $4.36 higher than that of a year ago. Sterling values for ham also are considerably higher than last year.

June supplies this year were larger than in May. With seasonal ham weather prevailing, however, prices had a rising tendency as the month advanced. Total ham imports for the period October-May 1933-34 were 11.8 percent smaller than last season's comparable figures. Imports from the United States in the 1933-34 period were down 11.1 percent from the corresponding 1932-33 imports. In view of the future supply situation under the quota, a strong ham market is expected to continue.

The Liverpool average price of American refined lard during June, at $5.66 per 100 pounds, was slightly above the May average, but $2.60 under the June 1933 average. Receipts of lard at Liverpool in the first 25 days of June were nearly twice those of the similar period of last year. Lard stocks at Liverpool on July 1, at 12,631,000 pounds, were the largest for any month since September 1929. The unusually heavy imports of lard this season have resulted in total figures for the period October-May 1933-34 running 11 percent ahead of the 1932-33 season.

In the domestic supply situation, deliveries of hogs under contract to bacon curers during June were above the level of recent months, and almost up to January levels. Contract prices were lowered slightly for June, but no change is in prospect for July. Total marketings of fat pigs were about the same in June as a year ago. Higher prices for feeder pigs have brought out larger numbers of that class. Open market quotations for both fat and store pigs have undergone a seasonal decline, but they are much higher than at the same time during the last few years.

Receipts of British and Irish fresh pork at London Central Markets in June were seasonally smaller than in May, but larger than the June 1933 receipts. Prices of fresh pork have been well maintained considering the time of year, being higher than in any June of the past 3 years. There are indications of increased pork consumption in Great Britain, a tendency encouraged at the moment by the fact that prices of other meats are relatively high in relation to pork.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

The Danish hog census of June 1, 1934 indicates a continuation of the decline in numbers noted since the census of July 15, 1933. The total decline over the period indicated amounted to about 31 percent. See table below. Bacon exports for May continud at about the level of other recent months. Total bacon exports for the 1933-34 season to May 31 were 30 percent under the corresponding 1932-33 figures.

Denmark: Hog numbers June 1, 1934, with comparisons

Classification	Apr. 18, 1933	July 15, 1933	Oct. 14, 1933	Dec. 15, 1933	Jan. 16, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934	Apr. 14, 1934	June 1, 1934
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Boars (4 months and over)	26	25	24	23	21	22	22	22
Sows (4 months and over):								
Pregnant gilts	45	41	38	36	40	59	68	82
Other pregnant sows	258	239	206	176	170	178	170	166
Sows with litters	119	115	102	90	88	74	78	82
Barren sows	39	34	34	34	29	23	21	23
Condemned sows		15	25	26	24	13	11	10
Fats pigs (over 132 lbs. wt.)		827	825	740	669	649	639	595
Pigs (77 lbs.to 132 lbs.)	3,897	997	951	892	817	743	694	664
Pigs (under 77 lbs.)		1,068	1,075	974	890	792	719	672
Suckling pigs		1,029	916	733	726	631	659	711
Total	4,384	4,390	4,196	3,724	3,474	3,184	3,081	3,027

Landgrugsraadets Meddelelser.

Germany

The German lard market appears to be growing less favorable for the American product. Regulations now prevailing have reduced materially the volume of imports from all sources, but especially from the United States. German lard importers will be permitted to handle no American lard during July, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache Christy at Berlin. Authorities cite the unavailability of foreign exchange as the reason for the suspension order. Lard imports during July will be limited to those quantities specifically provided for in clearing, or exchange agreements with various countries. Such countries include Denmark, Netherlands, and Hungary. Lard prices at Hamburg averaged $12.49 per 100 pounds, duty unpaid during June, a slight decline from the May level, but about $2.00 above the June 1933 average. Lard imports in May remained on the restricted level of other recent months. For the 1933-34 season to May 31, total lard imports were slightly over half as large as the corresponding 1932-33 figures.

The downward movement of hog prices in Germany was continued through June, when the Berlin average price of heavy hogs stood at $11.47 per 100 pounds. The continued decline from May prices is contrary to the usual seasonal movement, and is the result of the unusually heavy marketings recorded in April and May. The June price level, however, was still considerably higher than that of June 1933. Feedstuffs prices continued to tend upward. It is expected that marketing during the remainder of the year will be heavy. Inspected hog slaughter for the first quarter of 1934 reached 5,174,000 head, an increase of 9 percent above the same period of 1933, but 4 percent below that period of 1931 when hog numbers were unusually large.

German hog numbers, which have shown a tendency to increase since December 1933, had reached 22,360,000 by June 1, 1934, and were only 1 percent below the record numbers of 1931, Mr. Christy reports. The number this June as compared with June 1933, showed an increase of 6 percent. All classes, except sows, showed substantial gains over last year. The numbers on June 1, 1934, by classes are as follows, with percentages of last year given in parentheses: Young pigs under 8 weeks, 5,280,000 (102.7); young pigs of 8 weeks to 6 months, 10,429,000 (106.9); hogs of 6 months and over, other than breeding animals, 4,468,000 (111.7).

The decrease in the total number of sows and reduction in the number bred indicates a tendency to limit further expansion in hog production. On June 1, 1934 the total number of sows, estimated at 2,065,000, was 5 percent below that reported on the same date a year earlier. The decrease in numbers was entirely due to a reduction of 16 percent in young sows of 6 months to 1 year. The number of sows on hand June 1, 1934, however, was still considerably below that on the same date of 1931, at which time record numbers were reported. The total number of pregnant sows, reported at 1,286,000 this June showed a decrease of 8 percent as compared with 1933. The sows 6 months to 1 year numbered 338,000, which was a decrease of 20 percent, while those of 1 year and over decreased only 3 percent.

Germany: Number of hogs on June 5, 1934 with comparisons

June 1 - 7	Farrows under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 mos.	Hogs 6 mos. & over: Total 1/	Hogs 6 mos. & over: Brood sows: Total	Hogs 6 mos. & over: Brood sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Hogs over 1 year: Total 1/	Hogs over 1 year: Broods sows: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Broods sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Grand total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1928	4,936	9,557	3,390	707	422	335	1,150	---	20,187
1929	4,160	8,099	2,341	671	405	275	1,145	787	16,795
1930	5,091	9,178	2,909	876	574	280	1,356	915	19,805
1931	6,027	10,351	3,425	693	409	246	1,663	1,021	22,529
1932	5,501	9,832	3,456	608	374	240	1,534	938	21,289
1933	5,139	9,752	3,751	652	422	250	1,511	978	21,174
			2/			2/			
1934	5,280	10,429	(4,198)	546	338	(270)	1,519	948	22,360

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1/ Number exclusive of breeding animals.

2/ On account of lack of data have assumed number of boars excluded to be the same as in 1933, i.e. 45,651 of 6 months to 1 year and 72,372 of 1 year and over.

Recent Developments in the United States Lard Export Trade to the United Kingdom

Exports of lard to Great Britain, the most important foreign outlet for American lard, have been well maintained during the last 5 years despite the fact that total United States exports of hog products have been sharply reduced. In 1933, lard exports to the United Kingdom, totaling about 297,000,000 pounds, were the largest for any year on record except 1918. The reduction in total lard exports from the United States in recent years has been accompanied by a relatively high level of domestic lard production. It appears, therefore, that the relatively large exports of lard to Great Britain since 1931 may have been chiefly the result of a weakened demand and restrictions to imports in other foreign markets rather than any material strengthening in the British demand for lard. Lard prices declined greatly during the depression period, and although some recovery has occurred in both domestic and foreign markets, prices are still at a relatively low level.

In the early part of the post-war decade Germany and Great Britain were of about equal importance as export markets for American lard. Since 1923, however, German hog slaughter and lard production have increased greatly and lard exports to that country have trended sharply downward. From 1923 to 1930 United States exports of lard to Germany declined about 70 percent. Slight increases in exports to Germany from the low level reached in 1930 occurred during 1931 and 1932, but in 1933 the import duty on lard in Germany was raised from 10 Reichsmarks to 100 Reichsmarks per hundred kilograms. At the current rate of exchange the present duty is equivalent to about $17.00 per hundred pounds. In addition to this very high duty, lard imports into Germany are also subject to close government regulation. As indicated in an earlier section of this issue lard imports into Germany from some countries including the United States recently have been temporarily prohibited because of the deficiency in foreign exchange.

In addition to the restrictions to imports of lard into Germany other lard importing countries have also adopted measures restricting imports. A duty of 10 percent ad valorem on lard imported into the United Kingdom became effective in March 1932, but the British market for lard apparently has not been seriously affected thereby. Throughout the post-war period lard imports into Great Britain were relatively stable, usually fluctuating between 250,000,000 and 280,000,000 pounds. The United Kingdom is dependent to a very considerable extent upon imported lard supplies since lard production in that country is relatively unimportant. The United States has long been the principal source of British lard imports.

Lard prices on both domestic and foreign markets have been trending downward since 1926 and sharp declines occurred from 1930 to 1932. The decline in lard prices in this latter period was somewhat greater than the decline in the general level of prices, thus reflecting to some extent the increases in world supplies of lard and other fats and oils. Lard prices in the United States in 1932 were at the lowest level in more than 30 years and were nearly 65 percent below the level of 1926. With such severe declines in lard prices it has been possible to move relatively large quantities of lard into consumption in Great Britain. Since early 1933 lard prices have improved somewhat both in the United States and abroad.

The course of lard prices in the United States and in the United Kingdom since the middle of 1931 is shown in Figure 1. Changes in lard exports

from this country to the United Kingdom are also shown in the figure. During all of the 3-year period shown in Figure 1 the spread between domestic prices and British prices of lard has tended to widen and this widening of the spread has proved to be an effective stimulus to lard exports, since the trend in shipments of lard from the United States to the United Kingdom has been upward during the last 3 years. It should be recognized, of course, that this change in relationship between domestic and foreign prices which has encouraged the exports of American lard to the United Kingdom has been the result of several factors and is not itself a basic element in the situation. These factors have been: (1) increased lard production in Germany; (2) increased production and utilization of vegetable and marine oils in nearly all countries; (3) greater restrictions or trade barriers to lard imports into Germany and into other countries; (4) the relatively high level of lard production maintained in the United States during recent years; (5) the decline in exchange value of the dollar in terms of British currency in 1933 and (6) the rebate of the hog processing tax on lard exports in connection with the hog production control program.

In September 1931 Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, and because of this the decline in lard prices in terms of British currency was temporarily checked, whereas prices in United States currency continued to decline. Temporarily, as a result of the decline in the exchange value of British currency, the spread between prices on domestic markets and the price of lard in Great Britain in terms of dollars was very narrow. But this margin soon became adjusted to a more normal relationship despite the unstable exchange conditions. During 1932 lard prices continued to decline in both the United States and the United Kingdom, but the decline in domestic prices was the greater and the export margin continued to widen. Exports of lard to the United Kingdom increased somewhat during 1932, as would normally be expected when the spread between domestic and British prices widened.

In March 1933 gold payments were suspended by the United States, and prices of lard in terms of dollars advanced in both the United States and Great Britain. Partly as a result of this situation a further widening in the export margin occurred in the summer and early fall of 1933 as shown in the middle section of Figure 1. As already indicated, lard exports from the United States to the United Kingdom were relatively large during most of 1933. Domestic production of federally inspected lard in 1933, totaling 1,673,000,000 pounds, was the largest since 1929. With such a large volume of production the rise in domestic prices was limited by the extent of the advance in foreign prices in terms of United States currency.

In November 1933 a processing tax on hog slaughter was levied in the United States in connection with the production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act the equivalent of the processing tax must be refunded on exports of commodities subject to a processing tax or on exports of products derived from such commodities. The equivalent rebate on lard exports, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, was, and is, 110 percent of the tax on hog slaughter. When the tax became effective on November 5, 1933, it was at the rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds. The equivalent of this tax was also levied on all stocks of hog products in storage on the above date. The tax rate on hog slaughter was increased to $1.00 per hundred pounds on December 1, 1933, to $1.50 on February 1, 1934, and to $2.25 on March 1, 1934, and that rate is now in effect. No further tax was levied upon storage holdings of hog products as the tax on slaughter was increased. According

to existing regulations on exported products subject to the tax on storage stocks on November 5, 1933, the export rebate is equal to the tax paid. Otherwise, the rebate on exports is computed on the basis of the tax paid on hog slaughter from which the products for exports were produced. For example, the rebate on exports of all lard produced since March 1, 1934, is $2.48 per hundred pounds. Since the rebate above described is paid on all lard exports it is necessary in computing the margin between domestic and foreign prices to add the rebate to returns received by exporters for lard abroad, or to deduct it from the price of lard for domestic consumption. In Figure 1 the latter course was followed.

Although some decline in British prices of lard has occurred since this rebate on exports became effective, the spread between the cost of lard for export and the price in Great Britain has continued to widen in recent months. This further widening of the spread was accompanied by a further increase in the export movement; lard exports to the United Kingdom during the first 5 months of 1934 were about 10 percent larger than in the corresponding months lastyear. The adoption recently of more stringent restrictions for lard imports in Germany probably has been a major factor responsible for the recent increase in lard exports to the United Kingdom, but it is also probable that this larger export movement has been facilitated by the payment of the rebate on exports.

With no measures taken to stimulate exports, a decrease in hog slaughter and in lard production resulting from the hog production control program would tend to raise the level of domestic lard prices relative to world prices. As this occurred,exports would be reduced and greater quantities of lard would be diverted into domestic consumption channels which, in turn, would offset, at least in part, the effect of the decreased production on domestic lard prices. But with an export rebate in effect, the rise in domestic lard prices relative to world prices would not affect the volume of lard exports materially The rise in prices resulting from the decreased production therefore, would be confined largely to domestic prices, and supplies of lard on foreign markets would not be greatly affected by the production control program in this country.

During the winter of 1933-34 production of lard probably was considerably smaller than it would have been if no control program had been developed, and it was also somewhat smaller than the production of a year earlier. Total lard exports during the first 5 months of 1934 were about 13 percent smaller than in the corresponding months last year, whereas production of federally inspected lard, from which all lard exports are derived, was reduced about 10 percent. In the January to May period this year lard exports constituted about 35 percent of the federally inspected lard production compared with 37 percent in the same period last year. Insofar as the total lard exports are concerned it appears that the rebate of the equivalent of the hog processing tax has been an important factor in maintaining the existing relationship between exports and lard production, since prices of lard for domestic consumption have advanced much more during the last 6 months than have lard prices on foreign markets. If no export rebate had been in effect a much greater decline in total lard exports doubtless would have occurred, and the advance in domestic lard prices probably would have been considerably less than it actually was.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. - May 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London ..	1000 pounds		42,025	53,417	75,202	60,597	50,976
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	162,459	333,487	543,617	591,467	482,619	329,339
Irish F.State	"		36,682	19,222	20,736	14,539	22,359
United States	"	124,784	74,687	18,480	6,290	3,183	3,543
Canada	"	27,289	50,282	2,278	12,870	18,883	67,984
Others	"	27,954	105,553	206,719	227,320	250,321	175,462
Total	"	342,486	600,691	790,296	860,997	769,547	598,690
Ham, total	"	60,729	81,403	57,404	55,069	59,271	52,119
Lard, total ...	"	148,270	181,212	207,608	186,968	192,995	217,370
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		332,285	540,713	582,742	492,205	345,854
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	1,154	1,880	1,309	1,985	1,935	2,076
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		2,198	2,477	2,477	2,119	2,308
Hog slaughter 36 centers	"	3,000	2,731	3,298	3,042	2,873	3,064
Imports -	1000						
Bacon, total ...	pounds	1,855	12,065	16,347	29,859	21,713	18,551
Lard, total	"	138,401	150,588	129,746	156,892	168,456	89,897
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	22,467	32,856	32,086	34,312	32,049	31,581
Exports -							
Bacon -	1000						
United Kingdom	pounds	87,643	45,404	15,602	4,653	1,815	1,937
Germany	"	1,204	7,931	329	1,244	1,189	2,447
Cuba	"	5,114	14,027	7,091	4,934	2,918	3,342
Total	"	119,927	96,436	30,523	13,699	11,123	16,128
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	"	92,422	95,006	47,539	30,795	37,779	35,420
Total	"	107,272	113,979	58,890	41,414	44,099	41,660
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	118,283	155,919	188,239	166,365	187,483	216,681
Germany	"	98,123	130,674	77,958	109,342	114,406	53,953
Cuba	"	24,895	54,772	28,779	24,630	7,848	10,282
Netherlands ...	"	26,136	29,392	19,721	24,913	30,125	19,022
Total	"	326,974	500,470	409,491	391,176	407,720	385,273

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	May 1933	Apr. 1934	May 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.81	11.13	4.51	3.85	3.51
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.16	1.71	.75	.84	.91
Hogs, heavy, Berlin live weight	10.96	13.89	7.81	12.31	11.74
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.37	.58	.30	.59	.63
Barley, Leipzig	1.75	2.44	1.99	2.98	2.98
Lard -					
Chicago	10.68	14.74	7.23	7.50	7.00
Liverpool	11.80	15.16	8.02	6.07	5.52
Hamburg	12.65	15.67	9.55	13.84	12.68
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	14.80	24.39	13.54	19.24	18.08
American green bellies		21.19	10.18	Nominal	17.55
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.60	25.16	14.12	18.59	18.91
Canadian green sides	14.64	22.76	12.30	15.90	16.39
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 1/		780,179	667,955	656,087	642,055
Lard in cold storage		145,332	110,381	179,098	182,576

1/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - 0 - - -

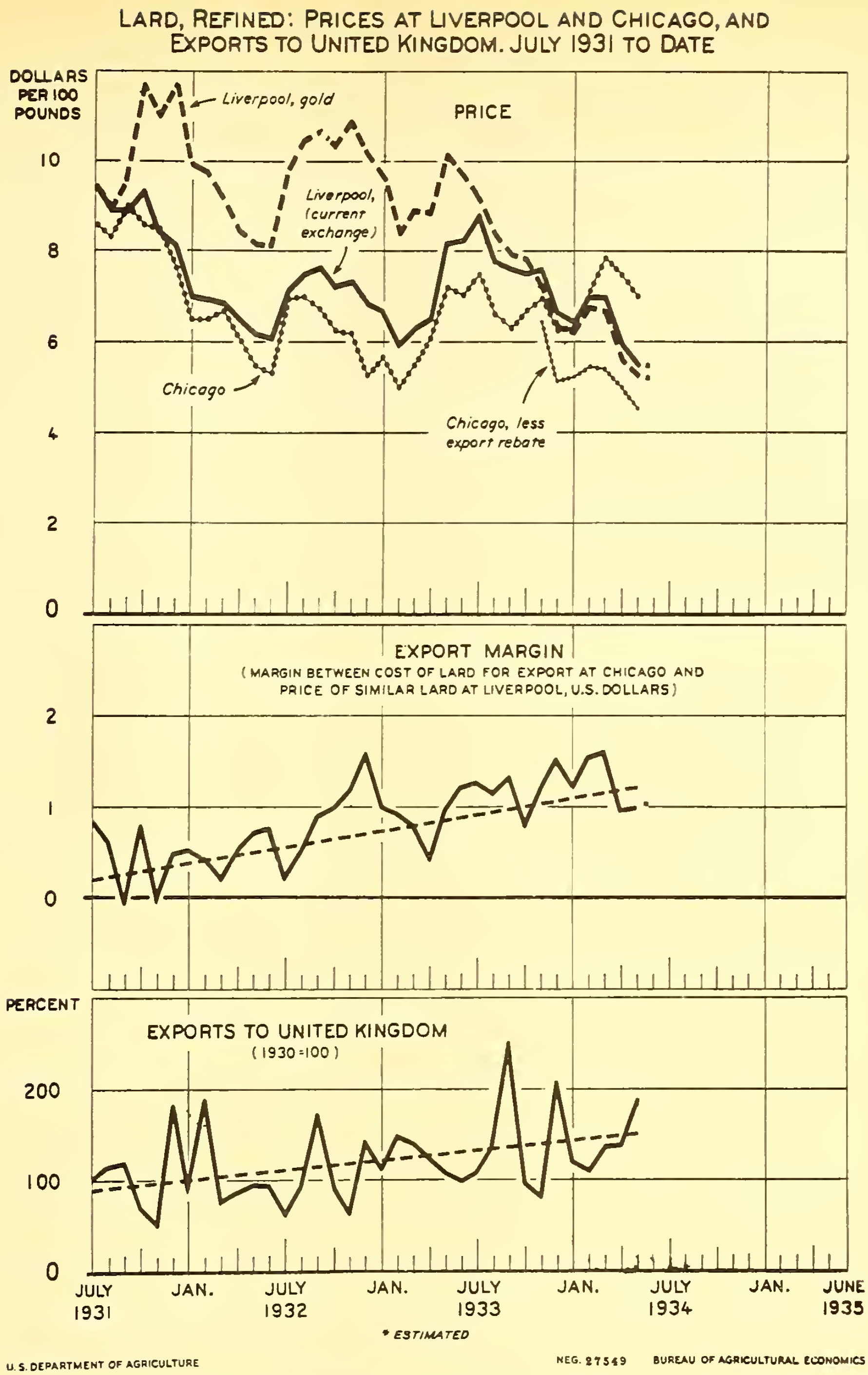


FIGURE 1 - LARD PRICES DECLINED STEADILY DURING 1931 AND 1932, IN BOTH DOMESTIC AND BRITISH MARKETS, BUT SINCE EARLY 1933 SOME RECOVERY HAS OCCURRED. FROM 1931 TO EARLY 1934 THE SPREAD BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND BRITISH PRICES HAS TENDED TO WIDEN AS SHOWN IN THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE CHART. THIS WIDENING SPREAD HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED LARD EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN. THE GREATLY REDUCED DEMAND FOR AMERICAN LARD IN GERMANY HAS BEEN ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LARGER EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

5 2 8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-57 August 24, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

Hog numbers have been sharply curtailed during the last year in both the United States and Denmark, the leading surplus hog producing countries. In Germany and Great Britain, the most important deficit hog producing countries, hog numbers increased considerably from 1933 to 1934. Several other deficit European countries also reported increases in hog numbers. World trade in hog products in the first half of 1934 was considerably smaller than in the corresponding period of 1933.

Domestic slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of 1934 probably will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Marketings of hogs and other livestock in 1935 will be smaller than for several years, and domestic prices of all meat animals next year are expected to be materially above present levels. Hog prices in the United States advanced sharply in early August as supplies were curtailed, and prices paid were the highest in more than 2 years. Corn prices in this country also have advanced considerably in recent weeks as prospects for the 1934 corn crop became increasingly unfavorable, and the hog-corn price ratio is still very unfavorable for hog production.

Hog slaughter in Denmark thus far in 1934 has been reduced materially and it probably will continue at a low level during the remainder of the year. In Germany and most other continental European countries hog marketings are expected to continue large at a level above that of a year earlier. Hog production in Great Britain in the last half of this year also is likely to show some increase. Total supplies of pork in British markets, however, will continue relatively small during the remainder of 1934 because of restrictions to imports of bacon and hams.

Hog Numbers

Efforts to limit hog numbers in surplus producing countries as a result of the trade barriers and import quotas erected by most important deficit countries have apparently been successful as judged by the mid-summer estimates. Hog numbers in deficit countries, however, have increased.

Notwithstanding the efforts made in some European countries to promote the domestic industry, hogs were selling at the lowest level in years in most continental European deficit countries and also in the surplus countries not closely dependent on the British market, according to a recent report from Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. Record low prices occurred during May in Germany, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France, as well as in other less important countries. In those European countries such as Denmark and the Netherlands which market their surplus hog products almost exclusively in the British market, export hogs proved profitable with domestic prices lower. In Canada, one of the British dominions greatly favored in the British market as a result of the Ottawa Agreement, prices are considerably above those of the last few years.

Hog numbers in most important <u>surplus</u> hog and pork producing countries were greatly reduced this summer as compared with last. Mid-summer estimates show that the spring pig crop in the United States was only 37,427,000, a reduction of 28 percent as compared with 1933. This decrease is even greater than that contemplated by the hog production control program for 1934 which was 25 percent.

Only two European surplus producing countries, Denmark and Irish Free State, have as yet reported numbers in mid-summer 1934. The number in Denmark on June 1, 1934 was only 3,027,000, a reduction of 31 percent compared with the July 15 estimate for 1933 and 44 percent compared with the record number reported on July 15, 1931. As a result of the higher prices prevailing on the English bacon market and the almost unchanged prices for barley and corn the hog feed ratio in Denmark has shown a substantial improvement during recent months. It appears, therefore, that the production of export hogs is profitable but this is probably not true in the case of hogs to be disposed of on the domestic market where supplies are reported as burdensome.

Still further reductions of hog numbers are in prospect for the United States and Denmark. In the United States, according to reports of breeding intentions about June 1, 1934, the number of sows for fall farrowing this year was only 3,133,000, a reduction of 38 percent compared with 1933. In Denmark the number of sows on June 1 was only 385,000, a reduction of 23 percent. The reduction in the number in farrow (pregnant) was less, the number being estimated on June 1, 1934 at 248,000 or 11 percent below the number on July 15 of 1933. These estimates, however, are not strictly comparable as they were made in different months. The only other surplus country for which estimates are available so far is Irish Free State, which reported 951,000 hogs on hand on June 1, an increase of 2 percent above the same date of 1933 but 22 percent below the record numbers of 1931. Irish Free State is the only surplus country showing an increase in brood sows, the number in that country on June 1 being reported at 103,000 compared with 98,000 in 1933. In 1931, however, the number on hand was 125,000. The total number of hogs in the three surplus countries in mid-summer was 41,405,000 a reduction of 28 percent compared with 1933 and 31 percent as compared with the record number of 1931.

No recent estimates are available for the Netherlands but the hog production control program continues to operate and hog numbers have been reduced in conformity with demand, states Mr. Christy in his recent report. The number on April 18, 1933 was reported as 2,112,000 compared with 2,343,000 on March 1, 1932 and 2,286,000 on March 1, 1931.

In the <u>deficit</u> hog producing countries of Europe, hog numbers have increased substantially. In Great Britain, the most important pork importing country, numbers on June 1, 1934 reached the record number of 3,518,000, an increase of 9 percent above the same date of 1933. Further increases in England and Wales and Scotland are indicated by substantial increases in breeding sows, the number in England and Wales on June 1 reaching 450,000 compared with 405,000 in 1933 and those in Scotland reaching 27,000, an increase of 23 percent above 1933.

In Germany hog numbers were at a high level, the number on June 1, 1934 being estimated at 22,366,000, an increase of 6 percent above a year earlier and only 1 percent below the number reported on the same date of 1931. The total number in the three deficit countries reporting i.e. England and Wales, Scotland and Germany reached 25,884,000 and was 6 percent larger than in 1933 and exceeded numbers in the record year 1931 by 2 percent. The decrease in the total number of sows and reductien in the number bred as of June 1, 1934 indicates a tendency to limit further expansion of the industry at the present time. On June 1, 1934 brood sows numbered 2,066,000 and were 5 percent below the number reported at the same date of 1933. In 1931, the year of record numbers in Germany, they reached 2,356,000. All of the decrease this year was in young sows of 6 months to 1 year, which decreased 16 percent to 547,000. The total number of pregnant sows reported at 1,286,000 this June showed a decrease of 8 percent as compared with 1933. Sows of 6 months to 1 year in farrow (pregnant) decreased 20 percent while those of 1 year and over decreased only 3 percent.

Other deficit hog producing countries showing increased numbers, according to latest reports are Czechoslovakia with 3,430,000 on January 1, 1934, an increase of 31 percent as compared with the preceding year, Norway with approximately 460,000 in April 1934, an increase of about 31 percent in 1934 above a year earlier, and Switzerland with 1,002,000 on April 21, 1934, an increase of 12 percent compared with the same date of 1933.

The total number of hogs on hand in the six surplus and deficit countries reporting so far for the summer of 1934 was 67,289,000, a reduction of 18 percent compared with 1933 and 21 percent compared with 1931.

Hogs: Number in specified hog and pork surplus and deficit hog producing countries at the beginning of 1934, with comparisons

Country	Month of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES					
United States	Jan. 1	54,399	58,988	61,320	55,976
Canada		-	4,263	-	3,588
Australia	Jan. 1 1/	1,072	1,168	2/ 1,156	-
New Zealand	Jan. 31	476	513	592	-
European countries					
Denmark	Jan. 15 or 16	5,181	5,457	3/ 4,543	3,474
Netherlands 4/	Jan. 1	2,198	2,382	2,300	-
Lithuania	Jan. 1 1/	1,207	1,338	1,233	-
Rumania	Jan. 1 1/	2,437	3,221	2,964	-
Yugoslavia		2,924	3,133	2,863	2,656
Total 8 surplus countries reporting 1931-1933		69,894	76,200	76,971	
Total 3 surplus countries reporting 1931-1934		62,504	67,578	68,726	62,106
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales	Jan.	5/ 2,153	-	6/ 2,823	-
Northern Ireland	Jan. 1	212	-	-	295
Germany	Jan. 1 2/	23,442	23,808	22,859	23,879
France	Jan. 1 2/	6,329	6,398	6,488	6,769
Belgium	Jan. 1 2/	1,250	1,235	1,246	
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1 2/	2,776	2,576	2,621	3,430
Total 4 deficit countries reporting 1931-1933		33,797	34,017	33,214	
Total 3 deficit countries reporting 1931-1934		32,547	32,782	31,968	34,078
Total 12 countries reporting 1931 to 1933		103,691	110,217	110,185	
Total 6 surplus and deficit countries reporting 1931 to 1934		95,051	100,360	100,694	96,184

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and reports from United States Government representatives abroad unless otherwise stated.

1/ Estimates for countries reporting during December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.

2/ Estimates based on number in four states compared with 1932.

3/ January 23.

4/ Unofficial estimates based on percentage change as compared with census of May - June 1930.

5/ 1930.

6/ February 4.

Hogs: Number in specified surplus and deficit countries in mid-summer 1934 with comparisons

Country	Date of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
SURPLUS COUNTRIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Non-European					
United States 1/	June 1	53,662	50,322	52,022	37,427
European					
Irish Free State	June 1	1,227	1,108	931	951
Denmark	July 15	5,453	2/ 4,886	4,390	3/ 3,027
Total 2 European countries		6,680	5,994	5,321	3,978
Total 3 surplus countries		60,342	56,316	57,343	41,405
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales	June 1	2,783	3,185	3,064	3,319
Scotland		162	165	166	199
Total Great Britain		2,945	3,350	3,230	3,518
Germany		22,529	21,289	21,174	22,366
Total 3 deficit countries		25,474	24,639	24,404	25,884
Total 6 surplus and deficit countries reporting 1931-1934		85,816	80,955	81,747	67,289

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from original official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and reports from United States Government officials abroad.

1/ Spring pig crop, i.e.,number of pigs saved December 1 to June 1.

2/ June 20. 3/ June 1.

Brood sows: Number in surplus and deficit countries reporting in mid-summer 1934 with comparisons

Country	Date of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
SURPLUS COUNTRIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Non-European	June 1 -				
United States 1/	Dec. 1	4,721	5,038	5,029	2/ 3,133
European					
Irish Free State	June 1	125	109	98	103
Denmark 5/	July 15	624	3/ 493	444	4/ 385
Total 2 European coun.		749	602	542	488
Total 3 surplus coun.		5,470	5,640	5,571	3,621
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales		402	425	405	450
Scotland		20	20	22	27
Total Great Britain		422	445	427	477
Germany 6/					
6 months to 1 year	June 1-7	693	608	652	547
1 year and over		1,663	1,534	1,511	1,519
Total Germany		2,356	2,142	2,163	2,066
Total 3 deficit coun.		2,778	2,587	2,590	2,543
Total 6 sur. and def. coun.rpt.1931-1934		8,248	8,227	8,161	6,164

Continued -

Brood sows: Number in surplus and deficit countries reporting in mid-summer 1934 with comparisons - Cont'd

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from original official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and reports from United States Government officials abroad.

1/ Sows for fall farrowing.
2/ Breeding intention reports of number to farrow in fall.
3/ June 20.
4/ June 1.
5/ Sows in farrow (pregnant) were as follows in thousands, 1931, 430; 1932, 336; 1933, 280; 1934, 248.
6/ Sows in farrow (pregnant) were as follows in thousands: 6 months to 1 year, 1931, 409; 1932,374; 1933,422; 1934,338. 1 year and over, 1931, 1,021; 1932,938; 1933,978; 1934, 948.

Hogs: Monthly slaughter in the United States, Canada and Germany, by months, 1932 - 1933 1/

Month	United States inspected			Canada inspected			Germany inspected slaughter		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Jan.	5,027	4,700	5,391	264	247	270	1,774	1,690	1,813
Feb.	4,590	3,647	3,433	240	220	263	1,771	1,530	1,620
Mar.	3,664	3,602	3,039	233	250	259	1,786	1,546	1,741
Apr.	3,714	3,847	3,411	229	232	252	1,430	1,355	
May	3,940	4,286	4,218	255	279	257	1,527	1,488	
June	3,320	4,626	3,763	248	235	223	1,475	1,261	
July	2,802	3,914		192	191		1,153	1,301	
Aug.	2,970	3,477		189	187		1,347	1,385	
Sept.	3,252	3,038		166	196		1,363	1,342	
Oct.	3,605	3,058		189	235		1,548	1,584	
Nov.	3,778	4,501		250	277		1,843	1,808	
Dec.	4,583	4,530		268	253		1,931	1,913	
Total	45,245	47,226		2,723	2,802		1/18,948	18,203	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

1/ The revised total for 1932 is 19,002,000.

Hog slaughter or marketings in important surplus and deficit hog producing countries, 1933 and 1934

Country	Description	First half 1933		First half 1934	
			Thousands		Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES					
Non-European					
United States	Fed. insp.		24,708		23,256
Canada	Insp.		1,463		1,532
Australia	For export		61		54
Argentina	At freezing companies	1/	393	1/	485
Total 4 non-European surplus countries			26,625		25,327
European					
Sweden	Insp.	1/	367	1/	423
Denmark	In exporthouses		3,418		---
Lithuania	Export		230		193
Netherlands	Export	1/	548	1/	386
Irish Free State	For curing		358		413
Poland	At 32 markets	2/	341	2/	345
Total 5 European surplus countries excluding Denmark			1,844		1,760
Total 9 surplus countries excluding Denmark			28,469		27,087
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales	Fat hogs marketed at principal markets -		288		377
Scotland	"		40		40
Northern Ireland	"		158		176
Total United Kingdom			486		593
Germany	At 36 markets		2,121		2,417
Czechoslovakia	Total	2/	1,336	2/	1,602
Austria	Market at St. Mary and Grossmarkthalle	1/	436	1/	518
Belgium	At principal slaughterhouses	2/	74	2/	119
Total 7 deficit countries			4,453		5,249
Total 16 surplus and deficit countries			32,922		32,336

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports submitted by Agricultural Attaches D. L. Christy, L. G. Michael and Senior Marketing Specialist, H. E. Reed, and original official sources.

1/ Five months.

2/ Two months.

Summary of Trade in Live Hogs and Hog Products for Principal Surplus and Deficit Producing Countries

Practically all of the principal surplus hog and pork producing countries exported a smaller quantity of hog products during the first half of 1934 than in the same period of 1933 excepting Canada. Exports of hog products from the United States during this period amounted to 343,019,000 pounds, a reduction of 6 percent as compared with the same period last year. The most important item was lard which declined to 274,128,000 pounds compared with 306,262,000 pounds a year earlier. Bacon exports increased to 10,322,000 pounds during the first half of 1934 from 7,549,000 pounds last year. Canadian bacon exports which go principally to the British market increased over 100 percent during the first half of 1934 to reach 70,974,000 pounds compared with only 32,528,000 a year earlier. Exports of hog products from the Netherlands and Denmark, the principal European surplus producing countries, for the first 5 months of 1934 showed a reduction of about one third as compared with the same period of 1933. In the year 1933 exports of pork products from the six principal surplus European countries fell to 1,123,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 22 percent as compared with 1932 when they were slightly below the total for 1931.

The number of live hogs exported from six European surplus countries during the first half of 1933 was 263,000 head, a reduction of 20 percent compared with the first half of 1933. The only countries showing increases were Denmark and Poland, the former country on account of exceptionally heavy shipments in the early part of 1934 to Germany and neighboring countries not then coming under the English quota system. During the first half of 1934 there was a sustained demand in Austria for Polish live hogs.

Imports of hog products into European deficit countries continue to decrease partly as a result of heavier domestic production and partly because of artificial trade barriers. Imports of hog products into the United Kingdom and Germany totaled only 819,000,000 pounds for the first half of 1934, a decrease of 11 percent as compared with the same period of 1933. Imports into the United Kingdom decreased 6 percent and those with Germany 44 percent. All items entering the United Kingdom showed decreases, except lard, the largest item, and some comparatively insignificant items such as chilled and frozen pork, canned and other descriptions. Lard, the largest item in the German imports of hog products decreased from 110,000,000 pounds in the first half of 1933 to 59,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1934. (See table , page 10).

Hogs, live: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, annual 1928 - 1934

Year	Irish Free State 1/	Poland 2/	Danube Basin countries 2/: Yugoslavia	Hungary	Rumania	Denmark 3/	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1928......	315	1,279	221	103	193	45	2,156
1929......	307	960	225	273	90	51	1,906
1930......	409	721	248	249	78	62	1,767
1931......	476	374	273	105	135	34	1,397
1932......	303	193	274	117	190	24	1,100
1933......	143	107	209	161	128	73	801
6 months -							
1933....	4/ 35	5/ 26	101	72	77	7/16	327
1934....	4/ 34	5/ 45	6/ 62	46	27	7/49	263

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from original official sources, and from reports submitted by Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy, Berlin, and Agricultural Attache L. G. Michael, Belgrade. Figures in parentheses interpolated.

1/ Principally to British markets. 2/Principally to Austria and Czechoslovakia.
3/ Principally to Germany and Italy. 4/Fat hogs only. 5/Four months.
6/ Approximation. 7/ Five months.

Hog products: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, 1928 - 1934

Year	Denmark 1/	Netherlands 1/	Irish Free State 1/	Sweden 1/	Poland 1/ 2/	Hungary 3/	Total 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928.......	650	274	116	51	49	11	1,151
1929.......	596	203	96	45	52	14	1,006
1930.......	738	210	78	64	78	22	1,190
1931.......	898	286	85	68	161	12	1,510
1932.......	923	258	61	50	138	8	1,438
1933.......	709	194	58	48	101	13	1,123
6 months -							
1933.....	5/ 312	5/ 95	6/ 18	19	7/ 48	5	497
1934.....	5/ 218	5/ 54	6/ 21	19	7/ 22	6	340

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See above table for sources. The figures include: pork, fresh, canned, pickled, smoked, bacon, Cumberland sides, Wiltshire sides, hams and shoulders, lard, lard compound, neutral lard, hog casings, lard in heads and feet. Current figures include only those items reported monthly by the different countries.

1/ Principally to British market. 2/Corrected figures for Poland.
3/ Principally to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy now. Previous to 1928 Germany was principal market for fresh pork. 4/Including corrected figures for Poland.
5/ Five months. 6/ Pork, hams and bacon only.
7/ Four months - pork, hams and bacon only.

Hog products: Imports into principal deficit European countries, 1928 - 1934

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Czecho-slovakia	Austria	Belgium	Italy	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928....	1,432	241	102	72	31	20	30	1,928
1929....	1,397	276	58	85	39	36	29	1,920
1930....	1,491	238	78	64	23	35	11	1,940
1931....	1,703	266	72	63	21	47	3	2,172
1932....	1,720	325	31	48	20	39	16	2,199
1933 1/	1,540	230	---	36	13	34	---	
6 months:								
1933..	796	2/124						
1934..	749	2/ 70						

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See table on exports for items included. 1/Preliminary 2/ Bacon and lard only.

United States

Slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of the summer and in the fall months probably will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Supplies of hogs and other livestock marketed throughout 1935 will be smaller than for several years and hog prices as well as prices of other meat animals next year are expected to be materially above present levels. The June pig crop report showed a reduction of 28 percent in the 1934 spring pig crop compared with that of 1933. Ordinarily the spring pig crop is marketed largely from October to April, but because of high corn prices and shortage of feed supplies generally, a much larger than usual proportion of the spring pig crop this year is likely to be marketed in the fall and early winter. Consequently the number of hogs slaughtered in the next few months may not be materially smaller than last year, but average weights will be much lighter than a year earlier. In view of this probable earlier marketing of spring pigs and the expected large reduction in the 1934 fall pig crop, hog slaughter in the late winter and summer of next year will be very sharply reduced.

The sharp rise in hog prices which occurred in the last half of June was fairly well maintained during July, and in August prices again advanced sharply, reaching the highest level in 3 years in mid-August. Smaller slaughter supplies of hogs both in terms of numbers and average weight were largely responsible for the strength in prices in recent weeks. The average price of hogs at Chicago for July was $4.49 per 100 pounds compared with $4.09 in June and $4.41 in July last year. Because of the relative scarcity of heavy well finished hogs in the market supplies, these hogs sold at prices higher than for lighter weight hogs, which is contrary to the usual relationship between prices of different weights at this time of year.

Inspected slaughter of hogs in July totaling 3,323,000 head was about 15 percent smaller than the unusually large slaughter in July last year, but it was slightly greater than the July average for the preceding 5 years. For the first 10 months of the current marketing year beginning October 1, 1933 inspected slaughter of hogs amounted to 38,667,000 head, which represents a decrease of 1,922,000 head or 5 percent from the corresponding months of 1932-33. The

proportion of unfinished hogs in the slaughter supplies in the last month continued large, reflecting not only the relatively high corn prices but also adverse conditions resulting from the severe drought now prevailing in most of the Corn Belt States. Average weights of hogs marketed in July were materially under those of a year earlier.

Corn prices rose sharply in July as prospects for the 1934 corn crop became increasingly unfavorable. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago in July of 64.1 cents was the highest monthly average for that market since January 1931. The advance in corn prices was considerably greater than the advance in hog prices. The hog-corn price ratio for the month of July on the basis of Chicago prices was 7.0 compared with 7.9 in July last year and 14.4 in July 1932. The ratio between hog prices and corn prices has been much below average for more than a year, and in the first 7 months of 1934 it has been lower than in any similar period during the present century at least.

Wholesale prices of cured pork and lard strengthened somewhat in July, but chiefly because of the excessive temperatures prevailing in most sections of the country prices of fresh pork declined sharply in the last half of the month. Most of this loss was regained, however, as prices of fresh pork advanced in early August. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $14.80 in July compared with $14.15 in June and $11.18 in July last year. The average price for July of the present year was highest for any month since October 1931.

Exports of both pork and lard in June were slightly larger than in June last year, but exports of lard for the month were considerably smaller than the large exports in May. The larger pork exports in June this year than a year earlier were the result of the increase in shipments of frozen pork since shipments of cured pork were smaller than in June 1933. For the first 9 months of the hog marketing year beginning October 1933, pork exports were slightly larger than in the October to June period in 1932-33. Shipments of pork from the principal United States ports in July were slightly larger than in July last year, but lard shipments from these ports were somewhat smaller.

Exports of hams and shoulders in June amounting to 6,786,000 pounds were about 1,000,000 pounds larger than in May but they were nearly 3,000,000 pounds smaller than in June 1933. The increase in the total exports of these cuts compared with the preceding month was almost entirely due to increased shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief export outlet for United States hams and shoulders. Bacon exports in June of 1,337,000 pounds were smaller than in May, but slightly larger than the shipments in June last year.

Total lard exports in June amounted to 41,413,000 pounds, a decrease of 38 percent from the exports in May but an increase of 8 percent compared with lard shipments in June 1933. Nearly all importing countries took smaller quantities of American in June than in May, except Cuba. Shipments of lard to the United Kingdom in June totaling 28,320,000 pounds were 28 percent less than in May but 22 percent greater than in June last year. In the first 9 months of the present marketing year exports of lard totaled 429,510,000 pounds a decrease of 4.5 percent from the exports in the same period a year earlier.

A detailed statistical summary of the domestic hog situation for the first 9 months of the current hog marketing year, October 1933 to June 1934, with comparisons, appears on page 13 . Inspected slaughter in terms of head during the October to June period this year was 4 percent smaller than in the same period of 1932-33, and the average dressed weight of hogs slaughtered in this period was about 3 percent less than a year earlier. The decrease in the total dressed weight of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection, therefore, amounted to 7 percent. Total exports of pork and lard from October through June 1933-34 were not greatly different from those of the corresponding months of 1932-33. However, from October 1932 to June 1933 a large increase in storage stocks of pork and lard occurred, but this year storage holdings were about the same at the end of the period as at the beginning. Because of this difference in storage accumulations in the 2 years, apparent consumption of federally inspected pork, including lard in the October to June period 1933-34 was only 1.2 percent less than a year earlier, whereas production was 7 percent less. Lard production under Federal inspection in the first 9 months of the 1933-34 marketing year was nearly 10 percent less than that of a year earlier, as a result of both the smaller hog slaughter and a decrease in the yield of lard per 100 pounds of hog. Chiefly as a result of difference in the storage situation as above described apparent consumption of federally inspected lard in the first 3 quarters of 1933-34 was about the same as in the corresponding period in 1932-33.

United States: Statistical summary of hog and hog products situation, October-June, 1933-34, with comparisons

Item	Unit	Average 1928-29 to 1932-33	1932-33	1933-34	1933-34 as percentage of 5-year average	1933-34 as percentage of 1932-33
Hogs-						
Inspected slaughter ...	no.	37,125,335	36,674,671	35,344,500	95.20	96.37
Carcasses condemned ...	"	102,879	99,508	107,557	104.55	108.09
Average live weight ...	lb.	228.48	229.22	223.57	97.85	97.54
Average dressed weight.	"	172.69	174.02	168.18	97.39	96.64
Total dressed weight (excl. condemned)	1,000 lbs.	6,393,523	6,364,774	5,926,083	92.69	93.11
Storage Oct. 1 beginning of marketing year						
Fresh pork	"	95,107	78,589	128,497	135.11	163.51
Cured pork	"	412,123	419,664	501,940	121.79	119.61
Lard	"	96,053	70,656	192,061	199.95	271.83
Total	"	603,283	568,909	822,498	136.34	144.57
Imports:						
Fresh pork	"	1,505	741	152	10.10	20.51
Pork, pickled and preserved	"	2,861	2,291	1,122	39.22	48.97
Total	"	4,366	3,032	1,274	29.18	42.02
Available for consumption 1/	"	7,001,172	6,936,715	6,749,855	96.41	97.31
Exports:						
Pork	"	160,684	91,837	114,913	71.51	125.13
Lard	"	522,447	449,587	429,510	82.21	95.53
Total	"	683,131	541,424	544,423	79.70	100.55
Storage July 1, end of period:						
Fresh pork	"	209,111	212,734	167,463	80.08	78.72
Cured pork	"	547,051	547,996	460,502	84.18	84.03
Lard	"	150,439	186,250	195,973	130.27	105.22
Total	"	906,601	946,980	823,938	90.88	87.01
Apparent consumption 2/		5,411,440	5,448,311	5,381,494	99.45	98.77
Lard-						
Production-						
Per 100 pounds live weight	lb.	15.30	15.58	14.86	97.12	95.38
Total	1,000 lbs.	1,298,179	1,309,834	1,174,277	90.46	89.65
Apparent consumption 3/	"	721,346	744,653	740,855	102.70	99.49
Hogs, average cost for slaughter	dolls	6.95	3.55	3.75	53.96	105.63

1/ Total dressed weight + imports + storage October 1.
2/ Available for consumption - (exports + storage July 1, end of period).
3/ Production + storage October 1 - (exports + storage July 1, end of period).

Canada

Bacon hog prices at Toronto averaged $9.35 American currency per 100 pounds for the 5 weeks ended August 2 and were higher than they had been for any month this year with the exception of February when they reached $9.59. For the first 6 months of 1934 prices of such hogs at Toronto averaged $8.81 compared with $4.25 for the same period of 1933, when they were the lowest in years. In 1931 the average price for the same 6 months was $8.66. There was some weakening in prices during July, for after reaching $9.78 for the week ended July 19, they fell to $8.88 for the week ended August 2, and they fell still further to $8.43 for the week ended August 9 despite moderate receipts. Canadian hog prices are dependent to a large extent on bacon prices in the British market. An increased interest in hog raising in Canada is evidenced by a keen demand for brood sows.

Gradings at stock yards and packing plants in Canada were smaller than for some time during the 5 weeks ended August 2, amounting to only 225,000 head. Last year gradings for the same period totaled 255,000 head. There has been a decrease of 4 percent in gradings from the beginning of the year, 1934, up to August 2, total gradings amounting to 1,845,000 head. Of the total number graded the percentages falling in the principal classes were as follows, with corresponding percentages of total last year given in parenthesis: Select bacon, 18.1 (15.8); bacon, 42.3 (42.1); butchers, 24.2 (27.7); lights and feeders, 9.3 (8.6). There has been an increase of 2.3 percent in those graded as select bacon hogs, the quality especially desired in the British market, with an increase of 0.7 percent in lights and feeders. Approximately the same proportion was graded as bacons this year as last, and about 3.5 percent less as butcher hogs.

Bacon exports in June 1934 amounted to 11,920,000 pounds and exceeded those for the same month of 1933 by 38 percent. Practically the total quantity went to the United Kingdom. Exports for the first half of 1934 amounted to 70,974,000 pounds, and were over double those for the same period of 1933. As in the case of exports for June, most of the total quantity went to the United Kingdom.

During the first 6 months of 1934 Canada imported 1,413,000 pounds of pork or almost twice as much as for the same period last year, the total quantity coming from the United States. Lard imports amounted to 1,748,000, and were over twice as large as those of a year earlier. These, too, came from the United States.

The quantity of pork in cold storage in Canada on July 1 was only 28,873,000 pounds compared with 37,015,000 pounds last year and the 5-year average 34,617,000 pounds.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The anticipated advance in ham prices brought the Liverpool average for July up to $21.83 for American short cuts, according to cables from the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Sterling values were the highest since late in 1932, with the dollar average standing higher than for any month since August 1930. Continued favorable weather and curtailed supplies combined to provide a strong ham market. The supply situation was

regarded as sufficiently acute to warrant provision for importing special seasonal volumes of ham in addition to the quota allotments. Of the 4,470,000 pounds approved for import over the quota, the United States was alloted 3,785,600 pounds. About 448,000 pounds were given to Poland and 196,000 pounds to Argentina, with definite specifications outlined as to type, weight and quality acceptable. It was specified also that all of the excess shipments had to reach British markets by August 17. If prices remain at recent levels, additional extra ham allotments are possible.

From March to June 1934, British imports of ham were fairly steady at between 7,000,000 and 7,500,000 pounds monthly. The June figures were at the low end of the range. In both May and June, the relatively small volumes imported were contrary to the usual seasonal advance for those months. Total ham imports for the October/June period of the 1933-34 season were 13.2 percent below corresponding 1932-33 figures. Ham imports from the United States in May and June observed the seasonal upward tendency, but at levels considerably under those of last season. For the current season to June 30, imports of American ham have held up better than have total imports, the cumulative figure to June 30 for the American product being only about 9 percent below the comparable 1932-33 figures.

The general falling off from June levels in prices of bacon in July at Liverpool placed the average price of Danish Wiltshires at $19.19 per 100 pounds for the latter month. American green bellies declined slightly to reach $16.95, while Canadian green sides averaged $17.17. All of the averages quoted were higher than for any July since 1930. Total bacon imports during June were the smallest of the past 4 months and considerably smaller than for that month in other recent seasons. To June 30, the season's total bacon imports were about 22 percent under the corresponding 1932-33 levels.

Beginning in April, imports of bacon into Great Britain from the United States have run behind those of the corresponding 1933 months. For the 1933-34 season to date, however, such imports have reached a slightly higher total than the comparable 1932-33 figures. Imports from Canada continue heavily in excess of figures for any recent season, while imports from the Irish Free State are the largest since 1929-30. These increases, however, do not represent a volume nearly large enough to offset a drop of about 31 percent in receipts from Denmark under the quota provisions. Receipts from Netherlands and other continental countries show corresponding shrinkages.

United Kingdom: Arrivals of Wiltshire sides in Great Britain from continental countries, by weeks, 1933-34 1/

Week ended	Danish at all ports	At London						Canadian at all ports
		Danish	Swedish	Dutch	Polish	Lithuania		
Season	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales		Bales
1933-34								
Oct. 6-								
Dec. 1	397,446	215,959	19,025	30,457	40,611	31,877		45,679
Dec. 8	41,193	22,123	1,517	1,983	3,768	2,729		5,319
15	50,143	29,378	2,577	2,244	4,568	3,348		5,196
22	32,755	16,984	1,522	2,354	3,808	3,496		6,024
29	31,212	16,765	1,369	731	3,267	3,076		6,639
Jan. 5	35,243	19,207	1,106	2,553	1,844	2,887		7,372
12	35,577	19,239	1,781	1,513	4,211	2,976		6,878
19	36,692	19,578	1,681	1,898	3,280	2,479		6,659
26	35,230	18,003	1,352	1,954	3,507	2,750		6,459
Feb. 2	35,311	18,428	1,365	1,969	3,220	4,216		5,995
9	36,548	19,033	1,461	2,238	4,368	3,908		7,256
16	37,011	19,309	1,382	2,334	3,711	3,892		8,602
23	36,710	18,779	1,420	2,328	3,806	4,152		8,017
Mar. 2	36,934	19,155	1,202	2,087	2,577	3,769		6,414
9	37,102	19,798	1,586	2,059	3,731	3,018		7,286
16	40,883	22,716	1,620	2,131	3,316	2,851		7,772
23	40,804	21,845	1,394	2,085	3,725	3,458		8,121
29	36,979	19,169	1,549	2,308	2,770	2,922		8,328
Apr. 6	37,419	20,206	1,477	2,237	3,843	3,140		7,615
13	44,225	23,587	1,532	2,294	3,805	3,198		8,278
20	53,241	30,879	1,852	2,670	3,428	2,667		8,303
27	32,252	15,738	1,372	3,146	2,534	2,834		8,430
May 4	53,372	23,060	1,922	2,608	3,570	3,586		7,817
11	37,682	20,038	1,462	2,763	3,025	3,972		8,201
18	41,232	22,665	1,472	2,716	2,731	3,292		8,771
25	38,124	19,488	1,544	2,275	1,841	2,979		8,681
June 1	38,617	20,170	1,619	2,107	2,935	3,042		8,742
8	42,073	22,076	1,511	1,917	3,044	2,323		8,047
15	41,918	22,339	1,658	2,155	2,541	2,775		8,602
22	41,934	23,016	1,546	2,121	2,623	1,944		6,632
29	41,922	23,221	1,391	2,198	3,179	1,890		7,002
July 6	41,987	23,096	1,566	2,452	3,296	1,871		7,092
13	43,891	24,155	1,534	2,526	2,539	1,932		7,222
20	44,330	24,552	1,774	2,655	2,872	1,962		7,523
27	44,291	25,145	1,639	2,437	2,676	1,910		6,744
Totals to date:								
1933-34	1,752,283	939,899	71,780	106,483	150,570	133,121		297,718
1932-33	2,226,791	1,218,405	83,046	191,478	226,271	187,103		90,597

Transmitted by H. E. Reed, Meat and Wool Specialist at London, Foreign Agricultural Service.

1/ London Provision Exchange. Sides are packed 4 or 6 to the bale, according to weight of sides. The most popular bale is that carrying 4 sides with the total weight ranging 220-260 pounds.

Seasonally smaller supplies of fresh British and Irish pork at London Central Markets are reported for July. The volume was slightly larger than that of a year earlier, but below the July level of other recent seasons. In most months of the current season, such supplies have been smaller than in 1932-33, the total to July 31 being 13.8 percent below the comparable 1932-33 total. Marketings of fat pigs are smaller than last year, but there has been a heavy increase in marketings of feeder pigs. Larger fresh and frozen receipts of pork from overseas, notably Argentina and New Zealand, however, maintain total supplies above last year's levels.

Hog purchases for curing in the Irish Free State during the months April-June 1934 were substantially larger than in the corresponding months of 1933 and 1932. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1934, such purchases were 15.6 percent and 22.9 percent larger than comparable figures for 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively. Cured pork exports to Great Britain for the first half of 1934 are reported as having been nearly double those of the corresponding 1933 period. Fresh pork exports in the 1934 period, however, were about 33 percent smaller than in 1933.

United Kingdom: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	34,557	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545
Nov.	38,931	50,257	48,063	48,525	61,433	72,521	70,445	44,588
Dec.	40,194	52,244	45,580	53,490	81,204	77,467	59,332	37,159
Jan.	41,803	54,975	48,717	48,406	66,819	73,517	57,307	40,106
Feb.	42,436	53,942	41,508	44,439	67,246	75,313	50,495	34,684
Mar.	47,526	54,875	41,935	51,370	65,505	88,046	59,092	40,128
Apr.	42,993	52,745	44,031	46,204	63,924	76,052	51,023	41,534
May	44,205	51,109	46,758	56,206	67,190	48,717	59,195	43,595
June	51,795	51,656	41,886	54,456	66,161	82,653	55,517	41,006
July	50,710	44,562	46,570	55,213	69,704	72,174	53,125	
Aug.	46,941	46,954	43,121	55,066	68,034	70,019	53,152	
Sept.	48,143	42,663	48,550	59,751	67,893	67,587	48,558	
Total	530,234	609,792	552,272	621,112	814,409	885,900	692,971	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total bacon imports, by months,
1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	73,275	85,552	82,378	72,402	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272
Nov.	76,138	79,579	79,297	74,868	86,316	105,372	114,458	81,117
Dec.	78,867	80,679	76,771	85,603	112,267	109,857	92,817	66,612
Jan	75,371	82,344	88,092	74,801	95,273	101,159	96,602	72,309
Feb.	69,874	85,153	68,612	73,721	99,645	112,538	78,231	68,345
Mar.	82,487	87,041	68,923	84,631	93,406	125,818	95,152	72,271
Apr.	71,277	83,815	73,126	75,096	99,464	108,150	85,173	75,675
May	76,630	88,759	87,845	84,615	108,136	89,052	92,804	79,089
June	88,348	86,387	71,894	83,277	109,080	111,194	91,029	70,351
July	84,105	79,212	80,360	85,457	105,607	102,004	87,203	
Aug.	74,480	86,862	82,290	84,758	106,567	104,395	83,361	
Sept.	80,159	71,796	73,505	88,206	105,978	101,571	83,069	
Total	931,011	997,179	933,093	967,435	1,218,528	1,280,161	1,114,209	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total ham imports, by months,
1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	6,929	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992
Nov.	8,762	5,836	6,782	8,125	5,755	7,550	7,998	7,932
Dec.	11,318	7,817	7,339	9,347	10,111	8,596	6,578	6,155
Jan	8,847	6,896	8,788	7,920	7,101	4,602	7,100	4,743
Feb.	6,513	9,062	8,232	7,989	6,507	5,146	5,556	4,233
Mar.	6,910	9,264	6,823	8,601	5,337	6,530	5,981	7,288
Apr.	6,523	7,993	8,981	9,539	7,597	5,764	7,874	7,542
May	9,208	9,354	14,136	12,298	9,204	9,664	10,737	7,234
June	12,410	10,782	10,499	10,983	9,773	8,466	9,207	7,021
July	12,034	11,404	12,042	14,391	11,165	11,661	13,568	
Aug.	8,282	13,594	12,073	12,024	7,429	9,091	8,489	
Sept.	8,902	7,505	8,073	7,236	5,613	6,978	9,267	
Total	106,638	107,289	110,257	116,558	91,384	91,265	99,802	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total lard imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	21,569	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407
Nov.	12,710	21,058	21,551	24,004	27,751	19,234	21,305	23,301
Dec.	13,772	22,351	17,480	27,160	27,270	21,276	17,658	25,855
Jan.	21,665	27,794	35,923	27,559	21,459	28,188	24,381	34,945
Feb.	19,136	28,421	29,752	25,187	32,576	37,323	31,490	26,975
Mar.	20,989	33,840	22,234	24,810	26,608	31,248	31,269	23,568
Apr.	27,032	23,081	21,612	18,218	25,276	11,805	22,788	22,984
May	24,264	24,398	26,479	20,772	23,771	20,565	24,305	34,335
June	28,564	19,596	20,498	21,078	27,586	25,890	25,026	39,695
July	26,006	24,667	25,977	31,801	28,538	22,221	28,673	
Aug.	17,571	21,844	21,204	20,438	25,001	16,477	31,403	
Sept.	22,360	13,346	16,899	12,976	17,022	18,556	29,484	
Total	255,638	277,756	277,688	275,847	322,777	270,112	307,581	

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

Denmark

Higher prices in the British bacon market and steady prices of barley and corn have improved the hog-feed ratio in Denmark substantially in recent months. It would appear that the Danish bacon export enterprise is a profitable one. Disposition of non-exportable hogs, however, continues to present a serious problem. Hog numbers have been reduced materially below last year's levels, but domestic market supplies are reported as burdensome. Bacon exports in June were down to 44,241,000 pounds. For the season to June 30, such exports were about 30 percent below the corresponding 1932-33 total. The reduced hog numbers also have been a primary factor in reducing lard exports from Denmark in recent months. Lard exports also have been curtailed by the German import restrictions. The quantity allowed entry into Germany, however, appears to be about sufficient to take care of Denmark's export surplus.

Exports of live hogs from Denmark were exceptionally large during the first 3 months of 1934. In that period there was considerable business done with Germany and other nearby countries where the hogs were processed and shipped to British markets as bacon. This occurred in those countries which at that time did not come under the British bacon quota system. The traffic, however, is no longer possible, and exports of live hogs from Denmark have been about normal in more recent months.

Poland

Bacon exports from Poland in the first 4 months of 1934 were about 45 percent below exports for the corresponding 1933 period. Exports of fresh and salted pork have been about maintained at the 1933 level, while exports

of live hogs, notably to Austria, have been larger than those of last year. The bacon situation continues to keep the exporting of pork in an unsatisfactory position. Hog slaughter in the January-April 1934 period were only slightly larger than the 1933 figures, but supplies appear to be excessive in view of the restricted export outlet, and prices dropped to record low levels. In May, hog prices at Poznan were 40 percent below May 1933 prices. The situation has resulted in new regulatory powers being given the old Polish Bacon Union which was formed to control the volume and quality of export bacon. The new powers include supervision of all domestic meat production and marketing as well as control of exports.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands also, export bacon and the hogs from which it is produced have benefited from the improved British prices accompanying import control. The hog control measures in effect in Netherlands appear to have brought production fairly well into line with the effective demand, although the control organization (Varkencentrale) has been subjected to considerable adverse criticism. Hog slaughter for export in the first 5 months of 1934 was 30 percent smaller than in the corresponding 1933 period. In recent weeks, however, domestic prices weakened while feedstuffs prices have risen. Hog production, therefore, has become somewhat less profitable.

Baltic States

In both Latvia and Lithuania hog numbers are being reduced to conform to British bacon import restrictiens. In the case of Latvia, slight increases in the British quota have been granted that market, as well as others, however, offer little encouragement to Latvian producers, who planned production to take advantage of an open British bacon market. Heavy slaughterings of hogs have occurred this year as part of an effort to reduce hog numbers in conformity with present market possibilities. Effective July 1, 1934, the bacon export control organization was authorized to pay higher-than-market rates for export animals. This measure appears to be one for moving current excess hogs, and also for counteracting the tendency to reduce hog feeding operations too far. In Lithuania export slaughter in the first 6 months of 1934 was 16 percent below 1933 figures. The prevailing British quota represents a cut of almost 50 percent in Lithuania's exports for 1934.

Germany

Foreign exchange control having kept American lard out of the German markets, during July, imports are limited largely to lard available under barter or other special agreements. As the month advanced, Hamburg prices, before duty, rose as supplies declined, the average for the month standing at $13 per 100 pounds. That figure was the highest for any July since 1929, and was higher than for any month since November 1930. Total lard imports for June, the latest month recorded, were less than 9,000,000 pounds, or little more than half the usual volume imported in that month. For the current season to June 30, total lard imports were about 52 percent smaller than imports of the corresponding 1932-33 period. Germany continues to import limited quantities of bacon. The June figures stand at 1,757,000 pounds.

Hog prices have weakened steadily since early 1934. The Government has attempted to check the decline by ordering the purchase of a larger percentage of fat hogs for neutral lard at fixed high prices. The effect of this move on the domestic fats production plan was to compel the payment of higher prices for all Class A-1 and A-2 hogs offered at Berlin and other Prussian markets. Most of the neutral lard plants are in Prussia. In June, margarine producers were compelled to use 15 percent neutral lard in place of the former 12.5 percent. Despite the support given these classes of hogs, however, prices of most hogs marketed continued to decline. Marketings have been heavy, but the increased breeding operations of last year continue to add to the numbers of hogs on farms.

The June hog receipts at 14 points reached 343,000 head. That figure was the largest of any month in recent years, and came when the seasonal movement of receipts is usually downward. The June slaughter at 36 centers, which reached 410,000 head, also was unusually heavy. Both series of figures for the 1933-34 season are running well ahead of last year. According to published figures, there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of heavy, fat hogs brought to market. Class A hogs (for which supporting prices are paid) represented the following percentages of the total hogs marketed at 6 important points in the months indicated:

	March	April	May
Berlin	3.3	5.8	6.1
Hamburg	6.7	11.5	23.2
Cologne	2.3	4.1	9.7
Breslau	2.9	6.6	10.1
Dortmund	2.3	2.8	3.5
Essen	1.7	2.3	3.5

There are many other almost equally important markets where the percentage of Class A hogs is very small. The Class A animals tend to concentrate in the markets close to the large rendering plants, as for instance, at Hamburg. Under a decree of June 26, a single Hamburg firm is required to purchase 45 percent of all of the Class A hogs offered in German markets. Class A-1 hogs must be bought at R.M. 50 per dz. (9.00 cents per pound) and Class A-2 hogs at R.M. 45.00 per dz. (8.10 cents). During June those prices were about R.M. 10 per dz. (1.80 cents per pound) higher than the prevailing market price of hogs at Berlin weighing 220-260 pounds, and formerly regarded as "heavy" hogs. The Class A hogs weigh 300 pounds or over. July prices at Berlin averaged a little higher than in June for the class indicated, and were also somewhat above the July 1933 level.

Indications are that German hog marketings will continue heavy through 1934 and well into 1935, Mr. Christy states. Consumer purchasing power, however, shows no improvement, and there are good reasons for expecting it to decline. Hog prices, therefore, are expected to continue at low levels, especially in view of the present poor crop situation. Grain production has been cut more than 25 percent below 1933 levels, largely as a result of drought. The serious cut in the potato crop, however, is even more significant to hog producers than is the reduced grain supply. The reduced feed supplies will affect adversely the plan to augment domestic fat supplies through neutral lard production. The plan was based on the premise that feed supplies would be

cheap and plentiful for feeding extra heavy hogs. Reduced grain supplies in other central European countries precludes the economical importing of feeds to support the German hog fat program. Butter production also has been curtailed by drought. The situation appears to call for a more liberal policy of importing either feeds or fats, with a compromise regarded as the most probable development.

Other countries

In Norway, usually a hog deficit country, numbers tended to increase further last year, in contrast to the downward movement in neighboring countries. The Government believes, however, that the peak of hog production has been reached, and that the present low prices will reduce breeding operations without official intervention. In the first 4 months of 1934, hog slaughter reflected the larger numbers on hand by exceeding the 1933 comparable slaughter by over 20 percent.

Recent reports indicate that in Belgium domestic pork production is in excess of consumption, and that the Government is seeking export markets. An entry into the British market is being attempted, but the relatively high Belgian slaughter tax of Frs 20.00 ($0.[illegible]5) per head has hindered exporting. Killings in the principal slaughter houses during the first 4 months of 1934 were about 60 percent larger than the corresponding 1933 figures. In Switzerland also marketings have been heavy, with prices low. Hog numbers in April were about 12 percent larger than last year.

The present record hog numbers in Czechoslovakia (3,430,000 in January 1934) point to heavier marketings at least for the remainder of 1934. Prices of A-1 hogs in Prague during July were about 50 percent under last year's level, and the lowest of any month in the past 6 years. Slaughter in the period January-April was 20 percent in excess of the comparable 1933 figures. Measures to relieve the market include exporting bacon, particularly through the small quota available in the British market. There is also the compulsory admixture of 5 percent of lard in the manufacture of all so-called artificial edible fats and oils. The poor feed situation in Czechoslovakia and neighboring countries suggests continued heavy hog slaughter. Similar conditions prevail in Austria. The Government has been making direct purchases of hogs to support prices, which have failed to respond. Prices of A-1 hogs at Vienna have reached unusually low levels.

Hogs and Pork Products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	October-June 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London..	1000 pounds		44,567	56,598	78,701	63,177	53,850
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	183,450	376,447	609,778	674,120	538,136	370,345
Irish F.State	"		40,280	21,174	22,142	15,597	24,826
United States	"	137,269	81,579	20,023	6,960	3,888	3,943
Canada	"	30,934	57,200	2,630	15,487	25,225	77,103
Others	"	31,879	121,150	245,791	251,169	277,728	192,822
Total	"	383,532	676,656	900,376	972,191	860,576	669,041
Ham, total ...	"	69,952	93,143	67,177	63,535	68,478	59,140
Lard, total ..	"	165,613	204,650	235,194	212,858	218,021	257,065
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		375,286	603,480	665,931	553,233	390,095
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	1,303	2,078	1,473	2,233	2,170	2,299
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		2,448	2,810	2,751	2,364	2,651
Hog slaughter 36 centers ...	"	3,361	3,047	3,746	3,782	3,202	3,474
Imports -							
Bacon, total ..	1000 pounds	2,002	13,140	18,111	34,067	23,269	20,308
Lard, total ...	"	153,048	167,285	139,950	174,927	176,443	98,351
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	25,445	36,706	35,337	37,632	36,675	34,904
Exports -							
Bacon -							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	97,094	50,224	16,959	5,330	2,054	2,203
Germany	"	1,267	9,163	388	1,254	1,213	2,471
Cuba	"	5,707	15,802	7,887	5,291	3,236	3,582
Total	"	132,490	107,458	32,620	15,946	12,285	17,465
Hams, shoulders:							
United Kingdom	"	104,711	108,516	56,100	37,102	46,549	41,453
Total	"	121,737	129,627	68,611	48,546	53,718	48,446
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	133,246	176,592	209,150	188,236	210,691	244,990
Germany	"	108,850	147,661	81,465	119,218	118,782	55,784
Cuba	"	27,801	61,670	34,196	28,240	8,866	12,447
Netherlands ..	"	28,209	32,346	20,692	26,968	31,575	19,573
Total	"	363,395	561,145	447,277	436,506	445,661	426,281

Hogs and Pork Products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	June 1933	May 1934	June 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.90	11.22	4.49	3.51	4.09
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.16	1.70	.78	.91	1.04
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	10.87	15.17	8.26	11.74	11.47
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.37	.60	.45	.63	1/ .75
Barley, Leipzig ...	1.73	2.47	2.06	2.98	3.21
Lard -					
Chicago	10.77	15.26	7.04	7.00	7.31
Liverpool	11.86	15.71	8.26	5.52	5.66
Hamburg	14.05	16.18	10.46	12.68	12.49
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	15.40	25.24	15.22	18.08	19.58
American green bellies		21.73	2/10.78	17.55	16.95
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.84	24.96	13.39	18.91	19.94
Canadian green sides	15.01	23.16	10.67	16.39	17.54
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 3/		788,481	759,858	641,568	627,965
Lard in cold storage		165,588	196,941	182,240	195,973

1/ Three weeks. 2/ Two weeks. 3/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

--------0--------

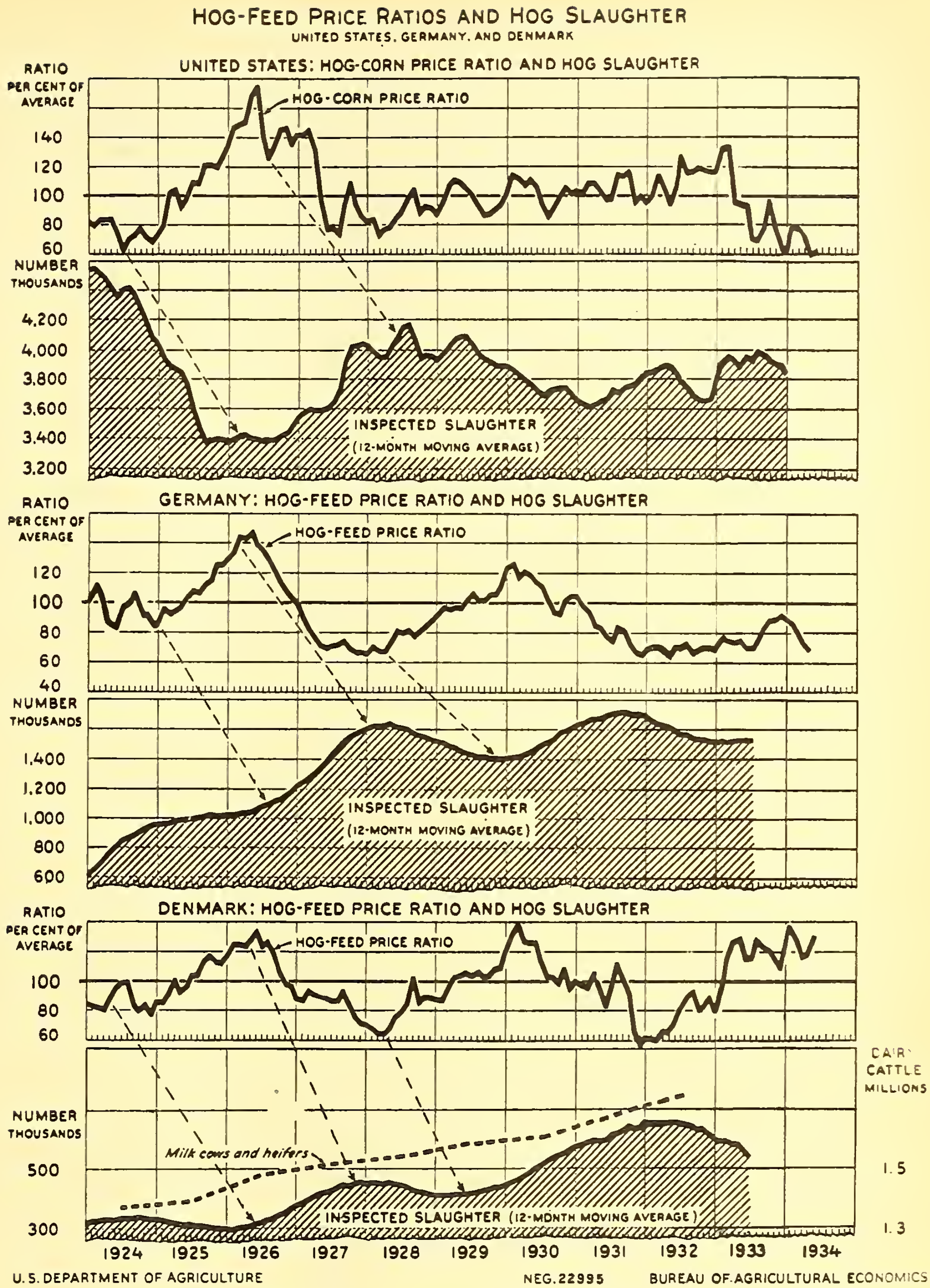


FIGURE 1 - CHANGES IN THE RELATION OF HOG PRICES TO FEED PRICES USUALLY RESULT IN CHANGES IN HOG PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER IMPORTANT HOG-PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS LATER. IN DENMARK THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOG PRICES AND FEED PRICES IS NOW RELATIVELY FAVORABLE FOR HOG PRODUCTION, BUT IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IT IS UNFAVORABLE. PRODUCTION CONTROL MEASURES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES ALSO WILL BE A FACTOR AFFECTING HOG PRODUCTION IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS AT LEAST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-58 September 19, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

In view of the prospective smaller slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States during the coming winter marketing season, domestic prices for this season will average substantially higher than those of a year earlier. Some seasonal decline in hog prices from the relatively high levels prevailing in early September, however, appears probable for the next few months. The pronounced advance in hog prices in this country in August was chiefly the result of a larger than usual seasonal reduction in hog slaughter. At the end of the month prices were at the highest levels in more than 3 years. Prices of hogs in European markets also advanced somewhat in August.

Despite the rise in hog prices in recent weeks, feed prices in both domestic and foreign markets are relatively high compared with hog prices. The relationship between hog prices and feed prices in most countries has been unfavorable for hog production during most of the current year, and because of this relationship a further contraction in both domestic and foreign hog production is not unlikely.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom, the principal pork importing country, for the year thus far, have been about 20 percent less than a year earlier and imports of hams have been about 13 percent less. Import restrictions by the British Government have been chiefly responsible for the reduction in British takings of cured pork. British lard imports have been reduced recently but the total of such imports thus far in 1934 has been larger than that of other recent years. United States exports of pork thus far in the present hog marketing year have been somewhat larger than those of the corresponding period last year, but lard exports have been smaller.

United States

Some decline in hog prices from the unusually high level of recent weeks appears probable during the next 2 months in view of the prospective seasonal increase in slaughter supplies of hogs. The market movement of the 1933 fall pig crop has been about completed, and market supplies are rapidly shifting to a new crop basis. The 1934 spring pig crop, which is beginning to be marketed, was estimated to be much smaller than the spring crop of 1933. This large reduction will result in a material decrease in hog slaughter in the coming winter marketing season, compared with that of a year earlier. However, because of the very short corn crop and relatively high corn prices, the proportion of hogs from the spring pig crop marketed before the end of the current year will be relatively large. Hence the seasonal increase in hog slaughter in the fall months may be of normal proportions. Despite the prospects for some seasonal weakness in hog prices in the next few months, hog prices for the entire winter season will average substantially higher than those of a year earlier, and returns to hog producers, including benefit payments under the Agricultural Adjustment program, will be larger than for several seasons.

The rise in hog prices which began in late June was temporarily checked in July, but in early August a phenomenal advance got under way which carried prices to the highest levels in more than 3 years. For the week ended June 9 hog prices at Chicago averaged $3.33 per 100 pounds, but by the end of August the weekly average at that market was $7.46. This increase in prices during the last 3 months in terms of percentages probably is unparalleled for any period of similar length in the records of hog prices of the present century, and in terms of dollars it represents the greatest advance for any similar period in the post-war years. A larger than usual seasonal decrease in slaughter supplies of hogs in the late summer was an important factor responsible for the pronounced advance in prices in August. Cooler temperatures in August in many sections of the country, after 2 months of intense heat, resulted in an improved demand for all meats, and this improvement was, of course, a contributing factor to the hog price rise. In early September hog slaughter increased somewhat and the advance in prices was checked. A part of the August advance was lost during the first 2 weeks of September.

Slaughter supplies of hogs decreased sharply in August; inspected slaughter for the month totaled 2,641,187 head, a decrease of 21 percent from that of July and of 24 percent from that of August last year. The principal factor responsible for the decrease in hog slaughter in August was the earlier than usual market movement of the pig crop of the preceding fall, which is normally marketed in the period from May to September. Recent rains breaking the drought in most of the Corn Belt area may also have tended to check marketings to some extent, and the rapid advance in hog prices may have caused delayed marketings in some instances. The very unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices was the chief reason for the earlier-than-usual marketings. Average weights of hogs marketed have been much lighter this summer than a year ago. Because of the short supplies of heavy hogs, prices of such hogs in recent months have been higher than prices of light and medium weight hogs. Heavy hogs usually sell at a discount in the summer months.

Corn prices continued to advance during August. The average price of No.3 Yellow corn at Chicago was 76 cents per bushel in August, the highest average for any month since October 1930. The rise in corn prices in recent weeks, however, was not so pronounced as the advance in hog prices, and the hog-corn price ratio in August, although below average, was higher than for several months. Based on Chicago prices the hog-corn price ratio at the end of August was 9.3 compared with 6.5 a month earlier and 7.7 a year earlier. The greater rise in hog prices than in corn prices during August resulted in some improvement in the demand for feeder pigs in most sections of the Corn Belt. In the early summer the outlet for such pigs was greatly restricted.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork and lard advanced sharply in August. Prices of loins, 8 to 10 pounds, at New York rose from an average of $13.20 per 100 pounds the first week in August to an average of $24.50 the last week of the month. Prices of most cuts of cured pork also advanced somewhat in August. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $16.62 per 100 pounds in August compared with $14.80 in July and $11.39 in the corresponding month last year. The August average was the highest for any month since September 1931.

United States exports of pork in July were substantially larger than in June and in the corresponding month last year. Lard exports for July, however, were reduced both as compared with June and July a year earlier. Total pork exports for July were the largest for any month since November 1930. As compared with other months of the present year most of the increase during the month was in shipments of cured pork, but July exports of frozen pork continued much larger than those of a year earlier, as has been the case since last November. Shipments of pork from the principal ports in August were about the same as those of a year earlier, but lard shipments were smaller than in August last year.

Exports of hams and shoulders in July totaling 9,638,000 pounds were the largest for any month in more than a year. The increase during the month was chiefly the result of greater takings of these cuts by the United Kingdom, the chief export outlet for hams and shoulders from this country. Because of the prospective temporary shortage of hams on the British market in the late summer the quantity of ham imports allocated to the United States under the British quota for bacon and hams was increased for July and August. For the first 10 months of the present hog marketing year, however, shipment of hams and shoulders from the United States were 8 percent smaller than in the same period a year earlier.

Exports of bacon in July amounting to 1,909,000 pounds were larger than in June or July last year. Cuba and the United Kingdom were the leading outlets for bacon during the month, shipments to the former country accounted for more than one fourth of the total export movement. For the marketing year thus far total exports of bacon have been about 19,000,000 pounds, the largest for any similar period since 1930-31. As compared with earlier post-war years, however, bacon exports this year have been small.

Lard exports in July totaled 33,860,000 pounds compared with 36,628,000 pounds in July 1933. The quantity exported in July also was 18 percent less than that of the preceding month. Lard shipments to the United Kingdom,

the chief foreign lard market, amounted to 21,743,000 pounds in July, which was a decrease of 7 percent from the same month last year. Mexico, Germany, and Cuba were the next most important outlets for lard during the month, but the quantity shipped to Mexico in July was less than in other recent months. Total lard exports in the 10 months of the 1933-34 marketing year (October 1933 to July 1934) amounted to about 463,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 percent from the corresponding period in 1932-33.

Canada

The average price of bacon hogs at Toronto in August was below the high level of July. The average price for the 4 weeks ended August 30 was $8.85 per 100 pounds, American currency, whereas the average price for the month of July was $9.36. The July price, with the exception of the monthly average price for February, i.e. $9.51, was the highest price reached since January 1931. There was a gain, however, during August from $8.43 for the week ended August 9 to $9.02 for the week ended August 30.

Supplies during August were moderate in volume. Hog marketings during the 4-week period ended August 30 amounted to only 154,000 head compared with 188,000 during the same period a year earlier. In the month of July 1934 the number marketed was 215,000 head. The number of hogs graded at stockyards and packing plants for the 35 weeks ended August 30 was 1,998,000 head, a decrease of 5 percent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Canadian exports of bacon to the United Kingdom in July reached 10,931,000 pounds compared with about 7,300,000 exported in July 1933. Exports to the United Kingdom for the first 7 months of the year reached 81,505,000 pounds out of a total of 81,947,000 pounds, whereas a year ago only 38,788,000 pounds were shipped to the United Kingdom out of a total exportation of 39,959,000 pounds. In addition about 2,308,000 pounds of fresh, pickled, and dry salted pork were exported during the first 7 months of this year compared with 3,841,000 pounds a year earlier. The bulk of this also went to the United Kingdom. Although the number of live hogs exported was only 3,633 and smaller by 992 than in the same period of 1933, the number sent to the United States greatly increased, being estimated at 985 so far this year compared with only 77 last year for the same period, and 99 during the entire year 1933. At one time this trade reached relatively large proportions, the number of live hogs shipped to this country reaching 195,000 in 1927 and going as high as 215,000 in 1914.

Those interested in the hog industry in Canada are looking forward with some uneasiness to 1937 when the provisions of the Ottawa agreement concerning the import quota of Canadian bacon with the United Kingdom are due for revision. At present Canada's annual quota is fixed at 280,000,000 pounds which allows a wide margin over imports in earlier years. The importance of making strenuous efforts to produce a larger proportion of the type of bacon hog suitable for the export trade has been urged upon Canadian producers by all those interested in the future of the industry. During the first 7 months of 1934, 18 percent of the total number graded were selects and 42 percent bacon hogs, whereas last year during the same period, 16 percent was graded as selects and 42 percent as bacon hogs. The select bacon

hog is the type considered suitable for the British trade, but even then it sells at a lower price on that market than Danish, English, Irish, Swedish, Dutch hogs and those from the Baltic countries.

The rise in price of Canadian bacon hogs since 1932, with increased returns to the producer as a result of the present favorable export market, is brought out in a report of the Canada Packers Limited. This report states that in 1932 Canada produced about 6,000,000 hogs and exported the product of about 300,000, the average price for bacon hogs f.o.b. shipping point Ontario being approximately $3.52 per 100 pounds American currency. The total value of the hogs produced was given as $42,283,008. In 1933 production was approximately the same, but exports rose to the product of 600,000 hogs and the average price to $5.85 per 100 pounds, while the total value of hogs produced was $70,182,880, an increase of $27,899,872. It is pointed out that the producer received an equivalent advance in price on all hogs produced as a result of the higher price for the comparatively small portion of the product exported.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture has aided materially in bringing about the present satisfactory conditions of the industry. The hog conferences of 1921 and 1927 resulted in the establishment of hog grading regulations with price differentials between grades, there being a fixed differential between the top and second grade. A recent report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization to the Canadian House of Commons on June 26, 1934 commended the investigation at present under way by the Department of Agriculture into the merits of grading on rail or by the carcass, which method was to be initiated in certain plants in early July. It also commended the action of the Department of Agriculture in the development and application of export bacon grading regulations. All bacon for export is now being graded to certain standards under supervision of the Department based on suitability to the British trade.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The upward price movement during August in British cured pork markets brought the month's average for Danish Wiltshires at Liverpool up to $20.75 per 100 pounds, according to cables from the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Seasonal factors usually operate to reduce imported supplies of Danish bacon in August and to advance prices. This season, such factors were accentuated by the British import quota system and the consequent sharp cut in available market supplies of Danish bacon hogs. The Liverpool August average price was more than $3.00 above that of a year ago, and the highest August average since 1929. Similar factors also worked to push the Liverpool average price of Canadian green sides up to $19.42 for August, about $5.50 higher than in August 1933. Prices of American green bellies also moved up during August, but the month's average was down slightly at $16.05. That figure, however, was $4.00 higher than last year's corresponding figure, and the highest August average for that product since 1930.

Unofficial returns for August show the usual seasonal decline in bacon receipts from practically all sources. The same source also indicates that August bacon receipts this year were smaller than in August 1933, except receipts from Canada. Official returns through July 31 for the season ending

September 30, 1934 show that total bacon imports into Great Britain since October 1, 1933 were 21.4 percent smaller than figures for the comparable 1932-33 period. In the same 1933-34 period, imports from Denmark were down 29.6 percent from 1932-33 levels. Imports from the Netherlands this season were 47.6 percent below last season's figures, with receipts from other continental countries showing comparable declines. Receipts of United States bacon show a total slightly under that of 1932-33, while Canada is credited with an increase of about 160 percent. Receipts from the Irish Free State have been nearly doubled this season.

The continued firm market for American hams resulted in an August average at Liverpool of $21.59 per 100 pounds. That figure was slightly lower than the July average and sterling values had a seasonal tendency to weaken slightly during the month and into early September. Current prices, however, are higher than for any corresponding period since 1930. July ham imports, both the total and the shipments from the United States, were seasonally larger, and were only slightly under those of July 1933. Total ham imports for the current season to July 31 were only 13.4 percent smaller than the corresponding 1932-33 figures, as against the much heavier reductions in bacon imports. Of the 1933-34 total, 65.4 percent came from the United States against 61.9 percent in 1932-33 and 59.3 percent in 1931-32.

The firmer United States lard prices during August were reflected in a Liverpool average of $7.46 per 100 pounds for American refined lard. The current average was a substantial advance over those of other recent months, but remained well below the usual August figures. The trend, however, was upward during the month. Lard imports for July failed to sustain the unusually high levels reached in the 2 preceding months, and at 22,564,000 pounds, were somewhat under the usual volume for that month. For the current season to July 31, however, total lard imports were 6.8 percent larger than for the current 1932-33 period, and were considerably above both the pre-war and post-war averages.

Market supplies of fat pigs continue to run behind those of last year in England, Wales and Scotland. Marketings of feeder pigs, however, are running considerably heavier than in 1933. In Ireland, hog purchases for curing show a substantial lead over 1933 figures in both Northern Ireland and Irish Free State. Exports of live pigs to Great Britain since January 1 also show an increase over last year's movement, all of the increase being in exports from Northern Ireland. During August, supplies of fresh pork at London ran ahead of the August 1933 volume. Of the overseas suppliers, New Zealand continued to stand out prominently. Australia and Argentina also rank ahead of the United States in that trade. In New Zealand, 9 month's killings of porker pigs to July 31 stood at 323,000 against 253,000 in the corresponding 1932-33 period. The continued heavy export movement is an important factor in the progressive reductions of month-end stocks in New Zealand this season.

Germany

Unseasonably heavy marketings and slaughter continue in the German hog situation. Prices in August displayed the usual tendency to advance somewhat in that month, but feed prices have continued sharply upward; and hog

feeding appears to be less profitable than a month ago. Hog receipts in July at 14 cities reached 357,000 head, the largest figure for any month since March 1931 and considerably higher than the usual August receipts. The increased monthly receipts since January as against the preceding year have resulted in a 1933-34 seasonal total to July 31, 15.6 percent higher than the corresponding 1932-33 total. The July slaughter total for 36 centers also reached an unusually high level for that month at 446,000 head. Since last March, the slaughter at those points each month has totaled more than 400,000 head, with the result that the current season's total to July 31 was 10.9 percent larger than the 1932-33 total to the corresponding date.

Germany has continued the policy of limiting most of the lard import business to countries with which special exchange arrangements have been made. The result has been that total lard imports in July were reported at only 5,253,000 pounds, a very unusually low figure for that month. Restricted imports during the current season carried the total to July 31 down to a point 43.4 percent below that of 1932-33 and represented only a slightly less sharp decline below the pre-war average. In cured pork imports, the figures for July were considerably larger than in other recent months. During 1933-34, selling pressure from Netherlands and special trade arrangements have kept up the flow of cured pork into Germany despite the heavy selling of hogs in German markets. By July 31, total bacon imports into Germany were only slightly under the corresponding 1932-33 figures.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. - July 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies,							
domestic fresh pork, London...	1000 pounds		46,787	59,821	81,641	65,482	56,325
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark.......	"	205,468	419,006	678,482	746,294	591,261	416,021
Irish F. State	"		44,188	23,734	23,413	16,576	37,517
United States	"	152,042	89,794	22,113	7,083	4,995	4,536
Canada	"	34,872	64,236	2,545	18,974	31,243	86,844
Others........	"	36,067	136,299	277,859	275,121	303,702	210,418
Total.....	"	428,449	753,523	1,005,983	1,074,195	947,779	745,339
Ham, total.....	"	79,475	106,307	78,342	75,196	82,046	71,124
Lard, total....	"	183,256	229,527	263,732	235,079	246,694	279,629
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		416,987	674,622	744,477	607,924	437,068
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	1,434	2,239	1,621	2,422	2,361	2,477
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities.....	"		2,692	3,094	2,955	2,601	3,008
Hog slaughter 36 centers....	"	3,708	3,354	4,147	4,084	3,534	3,920
Imports -							
Bacon, total...	1000 pounds	2,212	14,278	20,266	38,987	25,340	24,309
Lard, total....	"	167,473	185,285	145,536	196,114	183,662	103,604
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	27,789	39,898	38,104	40,434	40,589	38,667
Exports -							
Bacon -							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	108,288	55,371	18,046	5,857	2,318	2,569
Germany	"	1,308	9,881	391	1,292	1,221	2,493
Cuba	"	6,356	17,404	8,626	5,892	3,545	4,132
Total......	"	146,866	117,793	35,148	18,007	13,911	19,374
Hams, shoulders-							
United Kingdom	"	117,993	121,060	64,016	44,487	54,879	50,411
Total......	"	137,170	144,320	77,682	56,356	63,077	58,084
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	146,075	194,326	231,227	201,921	234,050	266,573
Germany	"	117,373	159,656	83,754	131,338	121,092	58,308
Cuba	"	31,116	67,744	37,780	28,815	9,545	14,452
Netherlands...	"	30,454	34,595	21,085	29,283	32,436	20,351
Total......	"	396,734	613,040	481,101	471,392	481,861	459,747

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	July 1933	June 1934	July 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	8.00	11.37	4.41	4.09	4.49
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.16	1.76	1.00	1.04	1.14
Hogs, heavy, Berlin live weight	11.71	16.03	10.29	11.47	13.06
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.35	.67	.53	1/ .75	2/
Barley, Leipzig	1.71	2.22	2.22	3.21	3/ 3.26
Lard -					
Chicago	10.75	15.18	7.53	7.31	7.56
Liverpool	11.86	15.80	8.78	5.66	5.80
Hamburg	12.67	16.26	12.73	12.49	12.98
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	15.80	26.01	16.44	19.58	21.83
American green bellies		21.64	12.50	16.95	16.35
Danish Wiltshire sides	16.56	25.04	15.63	19.94	19.19
Canadian green sides	15.43	23.09	11.49	17.54	17.17
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks -					
United States -					
Processed pork 4/		757,402	807,855	628,425	643,614
Lard in cold storage		177,316	218,267	195,135	209,628

1/ Three weeks.
2/ No prices quoted.
3/ Two weeks.
4/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - -0- - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-59

October 19, 1934.

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

A further curtailment in hog production in the United States is in prospect as a result of the 1934 drought and accompanying feed shortage. A considerable reduction in hog production was already under way prior to the drought because of the production control program, and the relatively high corn prices compared with hog prices in the last half of 1933 and the first half of 1934. It now appears probable that the fall pig crop this year will be much smaller than that of 1933. In addition, the great reduction in feed crops will cause weights of hogs marketed in the next 12 months to be much lighter than in recent years.

Domestic slaughter supplies of hogs in the current winter marketing season are expected to be the smallest in many years. Because of the shortage and high prices of feed grains, there will be a pronounced tendency to market hogs much earlier than usual. Consequently the proportion of the winter hog supply marketed before January will be very large. The greatest decrease in hog slaughter is expected in the late winter and early spring and the seasonal rise in hog prices at that time is likely to be greater than average.

Hog prices in this country declined almost steadily in September after the marked advance in August, but by early October less than half of the August advance had been lost. The principal factor responsible for the drop in hog prices in recent weeks has been the increase in slaughter supplies from the low level of late August. Some further moderate decline in hog prices may occur in the next 2 months as hog marketings continue their seasonal increase.

Prices of hogs and hog products in most foreign markets, except in Germany, tended to decline during September, but prices in most countries for which reports are available were higher than a year earlier. The rise in hog prices in Germany in recent months has been accompanied by an even greater advance in feed prices, and some decrease in German hog production is in prospect.

United States exports of pork in August were larger than those of a year earlier, but lard exports in August were the smallest for any month in recent years. For the first time since the World War monthly exports of lard to Germany were negligible. Shipments of lard to the United Kingdom, however, were well maintained in August, as has been the case in the earlier months of 1934.

United States

The immediate and long-time outlook for the hog industry has been modified considerably by conditions resulting from the 1934 drought. The principal effect of the drought and the resulting feed shortage has been to cause a further curtailment in hog production. A considerable reduction in hog production was already under way prior to the drought, this reduction being the result of high corn prices in relation to hog prices during the last half of 1933 and the first half of 1934 and the operation of the hog production control program which was started in late 1933. Because of the present feed shortage it is expected that the 1934 fall pig crop will be considerably smaller than it otherwise would have been and that the 1935 spring crop will be reduced somewhat more than it would be if feed were more plentiful. Furthermore, weights of hogs slaughtered during the next 12 months will be much lighter than average.

Slaughter supplies of hogs during the current winter marketing season (October 1934 to April 1935) are expected to be the smallest in many years because of the very marked reduction in the 1934 spring pig crop. Total federally inspected slaughter during these 7 months probably will be the smallest for the period in at least 15 years. Slaughter in that period last fall and winter, following the purchase and slaughter of about 6,400,000 pigs and sows under the emergency production control program, totaled 27,363,000 head. Because of the shortage and high prices of feed grains there will be a pronounced tendency to market hogs much earlier than usual and at much lighter than average weights. Consequently, the proportion of the winter hog supply marketed before January may be about the largest on record. A somewhat similar distribution of winter slaughter supplies occurred following the short corn crops of 1894, 1901, and 1924. Because of the lighter average weights and the reduction in storage stocks, total available supplies of pork and lard during the period from October

to December will be considerably smaller than for that period last year, and the seasonal decline in hog prices in these months is likely to be less than usual and of shorter duration. In the late winter and early spring, when the greatest decrease in hog slaughter during the season is expected, the seasonal rise in hog prices probably will be greater than usual. For the 1934-35 winter season, therefore, hog prices probably will average well above the levels of the last three winters.

Hog prices have declined almost steadily since early September following the phenomenal advance in August. By early October, however, only about half of the August advance had been lost. The weekly average price of hogs at Chicago for the first week of October was $5.88 compared with the high point of $7.46 in late August and $4.33 in late July. For the entire month of September the Chicago average price was $6.82 compared with $5.89 in August and $4.24 in the corresponding month last year. The September average was the highest for any month since August 1931. Because of their relative scarcity, heavy well-finished hogs continued to sell at a substantial premium over other kinds during September.

The principal factor responsible for the decline in hog prices in recent weeks was the increase in slaughter supplies from the low level prevailing in late August. Federally inspected slaughter of hogs in September totaling 2,601,000 head was about the same as in August, but there were 2 less slaughter days in September than in August. Ordinarily, slaughter in September is smaller than in August and smaller than for any other month of the year. Inspected slaughter in September this year was 16 percent less than in September last year and it was the smallest for the month since 1928. For the hog marketing year ended September 30, 1934 federally inspected hog slaughter, amounting to about 43,910,000 head, was about 7 percent less than that of 1932-33 and it was also about 5 percent smaller than the 5-year average. The proportion of new crop hogs in the marketings increased during September and weights dropped sharply. The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets was 236 pounds in September compared with 255 pounds in that month a year earlier. Market reports indicate that the proportion of both old and new crop hogs in the market supply lacking desirable killing finish and weight continued large, but that it was not so large as in the preceding month.

Corn prices were about steady in September after rising sharply in late August. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago was 80 cents per bushel, the highest monthly average at that market since October 1930. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month, the hog-corn price ratio in September in the Corn Belt States was 8.2 compared with 6.8 in August and 9.2 in September last year. For the first 9 months of 1934 this ratio averaged 8.1, the lowest for this period in the 25 years in which farm prices are available. In the 10-year period from 1924 to 1933 the average hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 12.8. The continued high corn prices in relation to hog prices has been the principal factor responsible for the decline in the average weight of hogs marketed, as well as the general poor quality and finish of many hogs in the market supply in recent months.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined sharply in the first half of September, but little change in such prices occurred in the last half of the month. Prices of cured pork and lard were fairly steady in September, the August advance being maintained in the case of most products. The

composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged \$18.30 per hundred pounds in September compared with \$16.62 in August and \$11.65 in September 1933.

United States exports of pork in August were larger than in that month a year earlier, but they were smaller than in July. Exports of lard in August, however, were smaller than in July and much smaller than those of a year earlier. The increase in pork exports in August over last year was due entirely to the much larger shipments of fresh frozen pork. Exports of that product for the month of about 4,000,000 pounds were the largest since last February. Shipments of pork at the principal ports in September were not greatly different from those of a year earlier, but shipments of lard were considerably smaller.

Total exports of hams and shoulders in August amounting to 6,975,000 pounds, were about 27 percent less than in July, and about 7 percent smaller than in August last year. Shipments of these cuts to the United Kingdom, the leading export outlet, totaled 6,039,000 pounds, a decrease of about 3 percent from the exports to that country in August 1933. Bacon exports in August of 1,773,000 pounds were slightly smaller than in July or in August last year. Cuba, Great Britain and Sweden were the chief destinations of bacon shipments in August this year.

Lard exports in August, totaling only 29,755,000 pounds, were the smallest for any month in recent years. For the first time since the World War, monthly lard exports to Germany were negligible. The high import duty on lard and the foreign exchange restrictions in Germany have been the chief reasons for the decline in lard exports to that country. The stronger domestic demand for lard in view of the probable marked decrease in production in the next 12 months may also have tended to reduce exports in recent weeks. Shipments of lard to the United Kingdom in August totaling about 21,000,000 pounds were about the same as in July or in August 1933. Exports of lard to both Cuba and Mexico during the month were much greater than in August last year.

Canada

Canadian hog prices declined further in September from the high point reached in July and reflected the easing off in prices on the British bacon market during the last half of the month. Bacon for export at the end of September was purchased at about the high of the autumn and is going on to a materially lower English market. Supplies have been running light and exports have been drawing on reserves, according to the Canadian Market Intelligence Service. The average price of bacon hogs at Toronto for the 4 weeks ended September 27 was \$8.77 per 100 pounds compared with \$8.73 in July and \$9.47 in August.

Gradings at Canadian stockyards and packing plants during the 4 weeks ended September 27 numbered 182,000 head and were about 21,000 head smaller than for the same period last year. Gradings from the beginning of the year up to September 27 amounted to 2,179,000 head and were 137,000 head smaller than for the same period a year ago.

Exports of bacon to the United Kingdom for the first 8 months of 1934 reached 88,546,000 pounds compared with 43,826,000 pounds for the same period of 1933 and only 3,369,000 pounds in 1932. Practically all bacon exported

to December will be considerably smaller than for that period last year, and the seasonal decline in hog prices in these months is likely to be less than usual and of shorter duration. In the late winter and early spring, when the greatest decrease in hog slaughter during the season is expected, the seasonal rise in hog prices probably will be greater than usual. For the 1934-35 winter season, therefore, hog prices probably will average well above the levels of the last three winters.

Hog prices have declined almost steadily since early September following the phenomenal advance in August. By early October, however, only about half of the August advance had been lost. The weekly average price of hogs at Chicago for the first week of October was $5.88 compared with the high point of $7.46 in late August and $4.33 in late July. For the entire month of September the Chicago average price was $6.82 compared with $5.89 in August and $4.24 in the corresponding month last year. The September average was the highest for any month since August 1931. Because of their relative scarcity, heavy well-finished hogs continued to sell at a substantial premium over other kinds during September.

The principal factor responsible for the decline in hog prices in recent weeks was the increase in slaughter supplies from the low level prevailing in late August. Federally inspected slaughter of hogs in September totaling 2,601,000 head was about the same as in August, but there were 2 less slaughter days in September than in August. Ordinarily, slaughter in September is smaller than in August and smaller than for any other month of the year. Inspected slaughter in September this year was 16 percent less than in September last year and it was the smallest for the month since 1928. For the hog marketing year ended September 30, 1934 federally inspected hog slaughter, amounting to about 43,910,000 head, was about 7 percent less than that of 1932-33 and it was also about 5 percent smaller than the 5-year average. The proportion of new crop hogs in the marketings increased during September and weights dropped sharply. The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets was 236 pounds in September compared with 255 pounds in that month a year earlier. Market reports indicate that the proportion of both old and new crop hogs in the market supply lacking desirable killing finish and weight continued large, but that it was not so large as in the preceding month.

Corn prices were about steady in September after rising sharply in late August. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago was 80 cents per bushel, the highest monthly average at that market since October 1930. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month, the hog-corn price ratio in September in the Corn Belt States was 8.2 compared with 6.8 in August and 9.2 in September last year. For the first 9 months of 1934 this ratio averaged 8.1, the lowest for this period in the 25 years in which farm prices are available. In the 10-year period from 1924 to 1933 the average hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 12.8. The continued high corn prices in relation to hog prices has been the principal factor responsible for the decline in the average weight of hogs marketed, as well as the general poor quality and finish of many hogs in the market supply in recent months.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined sharply in the first half of September, but little change in such prices occurred in the last half of the month. Prices of cured pork and lard were fairly steady in September, the August advance being maintained in the case of most products. The

composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $18.30 per hundred pounds in September compared with $16.62 in August and $11.65 in September 1933.

United States exports of pork in August were larger than in that month a year earlier, but they were smaller than in July. Exports of lard in August, however, were smaller than in July and much smaller than those of a year earlier. The increase in pork exports in August over last year was due entirely to the much larger shipments of fresh frozen pork. Exports of that product for the month of about 4,000,000 pounds were the largest since last February. Shipments of pork at the principal ports in September were not greatly different from those of a year earlier, but shipments of lard were considerably smaller.

Total exports of hams and shoulders in August amounting to 6,975,000 pounds, were about 27 percent less than in July, and about 7 percent smaller than in August last year. Shipments of these cuts to the United Kingdom, the leading export outlet, totaled 6,039,000 pounds, a decrease of about 3 percent from the exports to that country in August 1933. Bacon exports in August of 1,773,000 pounds were slightly smaller than in July or in August last year. Cuba, Great Britain and Sweden were the chief destinations of bacon shipments in August this year.

Lard exports in August, totaling only 29,755,000 pounds, were the smallest for any month in recent years. For the first time since the World War, monthly lard exports to Germany were negligible. The high import duty on lard and the foreign exchange restrictions in Germany have been the chief reasons for the decline in lard exports to that country. The stronger domestic demand for lard in view of the probable marked decrease in production in the next 12 months may also have tended to reduce exports in recent weeks. Shipments of lard to the United Kingdom in August totaling about 21,000,000 pounds were about the same as in July or in August 1933. Exports of lard to both Cuba and Mexico during the month were much greater than in August last year.

Canada

Canadian hog prices declined further in September from the high point reached in July and reflected the easing off in prices on the British bacon market during the last half of the month. Bacon for export at the end of September was purchased at about the high of the autumn and is going on to a materially lower English market. Supplies have been running light and exports have been drawing on reserves, according to the Canadian Market Intelligence Service. The average price of bacon hogs at Toronto for the 4 weeks ended September 27 was $8.77 per 100 pounds compared with $8.73 in July and $9.47 in August.

Gradings at Canadian stockyards and packing plants during the 4 weeks ended September 27 numbered 182,000 head and were about 21,000 head smaller than for the same period last year. Gradings from the beginning of the year up to September 27 amounted to 2,179,000 head and were 137,000 head smaller than for the same period a year ago.

Exports of bacon to the United Kingdom for the first 8 months of 1934 reached 88,546,000 pounds compared with 43,826,000 pounds for the same period of 1933 and only 3,369,000 pounds in 1932. Practically all bacon exported

by Canada during this period went to the British market, the quantity coming to the United States being only 245,000 pounds. Exports of other kinds of pork for the first 8 months of the year amounted to only 2,482,000 pounds compared with 4,279,000 pounds for the same period a year ago. Cold storage holdings of pork on September 1 were only 19,427,000 pounds against 26,520,000 pounds on the same date of 1933.

Although the high price of feed as compared with the price of live hogs may affect the hog production in Canada to some extent, it may be expected that the Canadian producers will make every effort to produce a supply sufficient to provide a suitable export surplus for the British market where the import quota for Canadian bacon has been fairly liberal.

Cuba

Trade between the United States and Cuba in meats and lard and other fats and oils probably will be stimulated by the adoption of a reciprocal trade agreement between the two countries. This agreement became effective September 3, 1934, and unless terminated under special provisions of the agreement, it will remain in effect for a period of 3 years, and thereafter until denounced by either country upon 6 months notice.

In return for valuable concessions for imports of Cuban products into the United States, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, and off-season fruits and vegetables, Cuba has granted to the United States increased tariff advantages on most commodities which have been of importance in the total United States exports to Cuba. Chief among these are lard, salted and smoked meats, vegetable oils, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, onions, feedstuffs and lumber.

From the standpoint of the situation for hogs and hog products, the reduction in Cuban duties will broaden the United States export outlet for lard, bacon, hams and shoulders, and perhaps other products. In the period from 1925 to 1929, when the Cuban duty on lard was relatively low, United States exports of lard to Cuba averaged about 80,000,000 pounds. In the last 2 years the annual exports of lard to that country have been less than 15,000,000 pounds. Exports of bacon, hams, and shoulders to Cuba in the 1925 to 1929 period averaged about 29,000,000 pounds per year, but in the last 2 years only about 7,500,000 pounds of these products were consigned to Cuba each year. The marked decline in exports of hog products to Cuba in the last 3 years, of course, was to a considerable extent a result of the world-wide business depression and the greatly decreased consumer buying power in Cuba. The increases in the Cuban import duties also were an important factor. The table on page 6 shows the new and old schedules of tariff rates on meats, lard, and related products.

Cuban duties on imports of meats, lard, and related products from the United States under reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1934

Item	Rate of duty per 100 pounds: Under new agreement 1/	Rate of duty per 100 pounds: Duty prevailing prior to agreement 2/
	Dollars	Dollars
Meats -		
Pickled or salted pork	3.06	6.53
Bacon or salted and smoked pork	4.16	7.61
Salted fat pork	3.06	6.53
Cured or smoked hams or shoulders	4.57	8.70
Sugar-cured hams or shoulders	6.66	10.88
Canned foods -		
Canned beef, mutton, or pork	2/ .14	.15
Non-specified canned foods	2/ .07	.09
Lard and other fats and oils -		
Hog lard, neutral hog lard, lard oil, lard stearin	3/2.27	9.59
Compound lard	5.80	11.57
Oleo oil with a minimum fusion point of 41 degs. C.	5.80	18.13
Cottonseed oil, corn oil and soybean oil, crude	.57	4.71
Cottonseed oil, corn oil, and soybean oil, refined	.95	5.89
Residues from refining cottonseed oil, with not more than 60% free fatty acids	.18	.23
Residues from refining cottonseed oil, with more than 60% free fatty acids	.29	1.74
Other crude animal fats and oils including neatsfoot oil and crude tallow	.07	.09
Tallow, edible, containing not more than 2% of free fatty acid	.87	1.09
Oleo stearin with minimum fusion point of 47 degs. C and not containing more than 2% of free fatty acids	.87	1.09
Crude and impure hydrogenated animal fats and oils, imported directly for soap making, denatured	.58	1.09

Original quotations in Cuban pesos per 100 kilos. Converted at current rate of exchange.

1/ Minimum preferential reduction to the United States.

2/ Maximum rate of duty.

3/ The rate of duty will be reduced to 1.86 on September 3, 1935 and to 1.45 on September 3, 1936. That rate may not be increased during the remainder of the life of this agreement. These are maximum rates of duty.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The continued strengthening of the British bacon market during the first half of September resulted in an average Liverpool price for Danish Wiltshire sides of $21.37 per hundred pounds, according to cabled advice from the London Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. That figure was higher than for any month since June 1930, and the highest September average since 1929. Canadian green sides also averaged slightly higher for September at $19.87. Quotations on American green bellies remained nominal. Current prices for bacon from all sources are considerably higher than for the same period of the last 2 years. Prices were easier the latter half of September and early October.

Unofficial returns for September indicate smaller bacon receipts from all countries except Canada as compared with last year's figures. The reduction in receipts from Denmark is particularly pronounced. Official returns for imports during August indicate bacon imports from Denmark and other continental countries running well below average. Imports from Canada were smaller than in other recent months, but considerably higher than the August imports of recent years. Imports from the United States also declined as against figures for July and earlier months. Receipts from the Irish Free State, however, were larger than for any month since November 1929. Total bacon imports for the 1933-34 season to August 31 were 20.8 percent smaller than imports for the corresponding 1932-33 season. Indications are that figures covering the total 1933-34 season, ended September 30, will record the smallest volume of bacon imports for any season since the war.

The slightly easier tone in the ham market during September resulted in a Liverpool average for American short cut green hams of $20.22 per hundred pounds. That figure represented a decline below July and August levels but was the highest September average since 1929. Total imports of ham during August were seasonally smaller than in July, but were larger than a year earlier. Total ham imports for the 1933-34 season to August 31 were 11.1 percent smaller than the corresponding 1932-33 total. Unless September figures run considerably larger than the average monthly imports for 1933-34, the season's total supply will stand at unusually low figures. Ham imports from the United States, however, have held up much better than have total imports, figures for the season up to August 31 being only 5.1 percent smaller than the corresponding 1932-33 figures. Most of the reduction in the total ham imports is found in receipts from sources other than the United States and Canada.

Marketings of British fat pigs during September were only slightly larger than a year ago. In feeder pigs, however, marketings have run somewhat larger than those of last year. Both Northern Ireland and Irish Free State have been exporting larger numbers of live hogs to England than they were a year ago. Market supplies of fresh British and Irish pork at London in September, however, while seasonally larger than in August, were the smallest for September since 1930. The total for the 1933-34 season registered a decline of 11.2 percent below the 1932-33 total. So far, British hog producers have not increased production to the point of meeting the requirements of both the bacon curers and the fresh pork market. Overseas shippers of chilled and frozen pork, except possibly the United States, continued to find the British market attractive.

Preliminary September figures for the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland continue to indicate substantial advances over 1933 levels in the number of pigs bought for bacon curing. Exports of hams and bacon for 1934, favored by the British import quota system, are about double the 1933 figures. Fresh pork exports, however, are running behind those of last year.

The strong upward movement in lard prices in the United States during September was the chief cause of the Liverpool average for the month reaching $9.54 per hundred pounds. That figure was the highest monthly average registered since June 1931, and represents an advance over the September 1933 average of nearly $2.00 per hundred pounds. Total lard imports in August 1934 at over 24,000,000 pounds were larger than the July imports and in line with the relatively heavy receipts registered during the 1933-34 season. Liverpool stocks of lard on August 31, 1934, were much heavier than those of a year earlier. Total imports for the season to August 31 were 9.2 percent larger than the corresponding 1932-33 figures and indicate a probable total import greater than for any other post-war season. Imports from the United States represented 92.3 percent of the total imports to August 31 and were also 13.6 percent larger than the 1932-33 imports from this country. Preliminary figures, however, indicate that September imports of lard were materially smaller than imports in September 1933.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

Denmark

Total bacon exports from Denmark for August 1934, at about 42,000,000 pounds, were smaller than for any recent month and about 10,000,000 pounds below the exports of a year ago. For the 1933-34 season to August 31, bacon exports from Denmark were about 27 percent smaller than in the corresponding 1932-33 period and were considerably below exports of other recent seasons. Hog slaughter in Denmark for the period January to June 1934, is placed at 2,500,000 head against 3,400,000 in the comparable period of 1933. According to information from the American Legation at Copenhagen, the higher bacon prices resulting from the curtailed supplies reaching British cured pork markets from European sources have been an important factor in improving the economic position of Denmark as against that of last year.

New Zealand

Unusually heavy New Zealand participation in the British pork market continued in evidence during July and August. Slaughter for export as frozen pork showed a sharp seasonal decline from figures of earlier months in 1934, but continued materially heavier than the 1933 slaughter figures. Slaughter for bacon production also continued at levels well over those of last year. The percentage increase in such killings is larger than percentage increase in slaughter for the frozen pork business, but the total killed for bacon is slightly under 25 percent of the number of hogs going into frozen pork trade. For the 10 months ended August 31, 1934, total hog slaughter for all purposes in New Zealand was 37.4 percent higher than the total for the comparable months of 1932-33.

Germany

The upward movement in American lard prices during recent weeks was reflected in the September average for lard at Hamburg, which reached $18.75 per hundred pounds, duty unpaid. That price was among the highest registered during the post-war period and was more than $5.50 above the September 1933 average. Lard imports into Germany during August were maintained at the reduced levels of recent months, the total for the current season to August 31 being 41 percent smaller than corresponding figures of the year earlier, representing the smallest total for any recent season.

Indications are that the official steps taken to increase domestic lard production in Germany have been less successful than was anticipated. The scarcity of feeds, attended by higher prices, has accentuated the high cost of the domestic lard plan, the production of which was relatively expensive even with moderately priced feedstuffs. Vice Consul A.N. Steyne at Hamburg reports that there is some possibility of an improved German market for American lard by the end of 1934. Neither home production nor imports from Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, or Hungary are great enough to cover German requirements. Restricted exchange facilities, however, render improbable any material increase in foreign lard supplies. It appears more likely that there may be greater emphasis placed upon the utilization of vegetable fats and oils rather than lard.

The government is importing larger quantities of oil bearing materials from countries with which clearing agreements have been made. The shortage of feedstuffs supports this program, since the feed situation now offers a good outlet for oil cake and meal. At present, however, the domestic crushing industry is hampered by heavy taxes. This situation has forced the crushing industry to give greater attention to such products as copra, palm kernels, peanuts, and sunflower seed, which have a relatively high oil content, with less attention being given to soybeans. Imports of the latter product from Manchuria, however, have been considerably heavier in recent months than a year ago. There are indications, also, that regulations governing the margarine industry may be liberalized and the volume of permitted monthly production increased. The more liberal program also includes the use of larger quantities of whale oil, which can be utilized in the cheaper grades of margarine. The domestic production of rapeseed is being encouraged.

The advance during September in German hog prices placed the average of heavy hogs at Berlin for the month at $16.90 per hundred pounds, according to the Berlin Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This was the highest monthly average to be registered since January 1930, and represented an advance over comparable 1933 figures of nearly $3.00 or 21 percent. Feed prices, however, have advanced much more sharply over 1933 levels and the hog-feed-ratio appears to be growing increasingly unfavorable. The German hog census returns for September indicate a tendency toward additional reductions in breeding activity, which suggests a 1935 spring pig crop smaller than that of the spring crop of 1934. See table page 10.

The heavy marketings of hogs in Germany during recent months were continued into August, 300,000 head being received at fourteen markets. That figure was slightly under July marketings, but was larger than the

August figure for any recent year. Slaughter figures for August at thirty-six points also declined slightly below July figures but remained higher than in August of the two preceding seasons. Total slaughter at 36 centers for the 1933-34 season to August 31 stood 11 percent above the corresponding 1932-33 figures.

Germany: Number of hogs on September 4, 1934, with comparisons

Sept. 4	Farrows under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	Hogs 6 months and over: Total	Hogs 6 months and over: Brood sows: Total	Hogs 6 months and over: Brood sows: In farrow	Hogs over 1 year: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: In farrow	Grand total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1929 1/	5,373	8,290	4,287	652	363	1,654	1,208	737	19,604
1930 1/	6,522	9,809	5,125	812	442	1,967	1,467	861	23,423
1931 1/	6,804	10,980	5,391	569	276	2,173	1,661	901	25,348
1932 1/	6,326	10,341	5,435	517	255	2,074	1,559	832	24,176
1933 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	6,345	10,591	6,070	470	229	2,033	1,484	769	25,060

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1/ September 1.
2/ No estimate.

Long-time Trend in Hog Numbers in Specified Surplus and Deficit Countries

Decennial census figures or estimates show that hog numbers in eight 1/ principal producing countries important in the international trade in pork products increased from 43,395,000 in 1870 to 97,563,000 in 1910. There was a decline during the war period of approximately 13,000,000 head, that is, between 1910 and 1920. During the 10 years from 1920 to 1930, however, numbers recovered and in 1930 were larger than ever before, being estimated at 97,667,000. Since 1930, or the date of the latest census, numbers continued to increase, the numbers in the same eight countries in 1933 being 105,413,000. During 1933, however, there was some reduction in the United States and other surplus producing countries owing to various hog production control programs put into effect in late 1932 and 1933 so that by 1934 numbers in six countries for which estimates are available showed a reduction of 5 percent to 94,551,000.

Numbers in the United States alone increased each 10-year period from 1870 to 1900, then declined about 5,000,000 head between 1900 and 1910. Between 1910 and 1920 there was not much change, but there was a still further decline in 1930. Numbers in 1930 were about 7,000,000 head smaller than in 1900. This decrease in the United States, however, was offset by about a 7,000,000 head increase in the other four surplus hog producing countries, so that the total number in all five surplus countries in 1930 was slightly greater than in 1900.

1/ United States, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Irish Free State, United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

The three deficit countries had a larger number in 1910 than at any previous time. During the war period, i.e. from 1910 to 1920, there was a heavy decline of approximately 14,000,000 head. By 1930, however, numbers had almost regained the high level of 1910 and by 1932 had exceeded it slightly. See table page 11.

Decennial estimates of hog numbers in specified groups of surplus and deficit countries, 1870 to 1930 and annual 1931 to 1934

Nearest census or estimate	Surplus countries: United States	Surplus countries: Four other countries 1/	Surplus countries: Total five countries	Three deficit countries 2/	Total eight countries
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1870	25,135	3,329	28,464	14,931	43,395
1880	47,682	2,800	50,482	14,844	65,326
1890	57,410	4,141	61,551	21,480	83,041
1900	62,868	5,593	68,461	25,791	94,252
1910	58,186	7,353	65,539	32,024	97,563
1920	59,346	6,927	66,273	18,137	84,410
1930	56,288	12,659	68,947	28,720	97,667
1931	54,399	13,831	68,230	32,956	101,186
1932	58,988	12,877	71,865	33,780	105,645
1933	61,320	11,235	72,555	32,858	105,413
1934	55,976				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1/ Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, and Irish Free State.

2/ United Kingdom, Germany and France.

Hog numbers in specified countries, 1840 to date

Year	Surplus countries 1/					Deficit countries		
	United States on farms Jan.1 2/	Canada on farms June 1 3/	Denmark July 15	Netherlands Jan. 1 4/5/	Irish Free State June 1	United Kingdom June 1	Germany Jan. 1 4/	France Jan. 1 4/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1840	6/26,301	---	6/7/ 237	---	---	---	---	6/8/4,910
1850	6/30,354	---		8/ 270	751	---	---	6/8/5,246
1860	6/33,513	---	6/8/ 304	261	1,049	---	6/8/6,463	6/8/6,038
1865	---	---	6/8/ 382	296	1,097	---	---	---
1867	24,694	---	---	322	1,050	3,171	---	5,890
1868	24,317	---	---	302	751	2,438	---	---
1869	23,316	---	---	290	922	2,106	---	---
1870)	6/25,135	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1870)	26,751	---	---	300	1,221	2,430	---	---
1871	29,458	6/ 1,366	6/ 442	329	1,325	2,812		
1872	31,796			319	1,160	3,018		
1873	32,632			320	891	2,673	6/ 7,124	5,377
1874	30,861			360	916	2,621		---
1875	28,062			352	1,029	2,466		5,487
1876	35,727		6/ 504	339	1,165	2,569		5,630
1877	28,077			352	1,221	2,763		5,801
1878	32,262			362	1,068	2,700		5,790
1879	34,766			360	892	2,286		5,710
1880)	6/47,682	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1880)	34,034			337	728	2,135		3,503
1881	36,248	6/ 1,208	6/ 527	335	924	2,225		5,566
1882	44,122			376	1,170	2,886		5,639
1883	43,270			404	1,139	2,844	6/ 9,206	6/ 7,147
1884	44,201			421	1,071	2,836		5,847
1885	45,143			427	1,036	2,651		5,881
1886	46,092			442	1,033	2,464		5,881
1887	44,613			458	1,146	2,575		5,775
1888	44,347		6/ 771	490	1,111	2,705		5,979
1889	50,302			485	1,136	2,770		5,847
1890)	6/57,410	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1890)	51,603			494	1,084	3,278		6,038
1891	50,625	6/ 1,734		579	1,108	3,165		6,017
1892	52,398			548	905	2,358		6,096
1893	46,095		6/ 829	544	936	2,342	6/12,174	6/ 7,421
1894	45,206			571	1,116	2,678		5,861
1895	44,166			640	1,093	3,146		6,038
1896	42,843			662	1,125	3,175		6,306
1897	40,600			656	1,064	2,619		6,402
1898	39,760		6/ 1,168	654	1,031	2,688	6/14,275	6,263
1899	38,652			714	1,129	2,875		6,231
1900)	9/37,079	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1900)	6/62,868							
1900)	52,600			737	1,045	2,619		6,365
1901	53,200	6/ 2,354		747	1,015	2,396	6/16,807	6,740
1902	46,800			764	1,100	2,540		6,758

Continued -

Hog numbers in specified countries, 1840 to date - Cont'd.

Year	Surplus countries 1/					Deficit countries		
	United States on farms Jan.1 2/	Canada on farms June 1 3/	Denmark July 15	Netherlands Jan. 1 4/5/	Irish Free State June 1.	United Kingdom June 1.	Germany Jan. 1 4/	France Jan. 1 4/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1903	47,200		6/ 1,457	822	1,154	2,932		7,209
1904	49,500			882	1,096	3,096		7,561
1905	52,000			862	944	2,658	6/18,921	7,522
1906	54,600				1,001	2,580		7,559
1907	57,300	3,445			1,085	2,882		7,049
1908	61,300	3,370			1,046	3,010	6/22,147	6,995
1909	57,000	2,913	6/ 1,468		954	2,589		7,202
1910)	6/58,186	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1910)	49,300	2,754		6/10/1,260	990	2,571		7,306
1911)	---	6/ 3,635	---	---	---	---	---	---
1911)	55,700	3,610	---	---	1,160	3,090		6,900
1912	55,700	3,477			1,100	2,893		6,720
1913	54,000	3,448	---	1,350	895	2,411	6/21,924	6,904
1914)11/	---	---	2,497	---			6/25,659	7,036
1914)12/	51,800	3,434	2,715		1,083	2,870	22,533	7,529
1915	57,000	3,112	1,919		1,008	2,787	25,341	13/5,926
1916	59,700	3,475	1,983		1,089	2,527	17,287	13/4,910
1917	56,700	3,619	1,651	1,185	844	2,164	17,002	13/4,362
1918	61,200	4,290	621	600	859	1,950	11,052	13/4,165
1919	63,800	4,040	716	450	863	2,062	10,545	3,980
1920)	6/59,346	---	1,008	---	---	---	---	---
1920)	60,159	3,517	12/1,116	---	887	2,229	14/11,518	15/4,390
1921)	---	6/ 3,405	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921)	58,942	3,855	1,430	6/ 1,519	891	2,748	14,179	4,942
1922	59,849	3,916	1,899		938	2,557	15,817	5,166
1923	69,304	4,405	2,855		1,186	2,968	14,673	5,196
1924	66,576	5,069	2,868		987	3,572	---	5,406
1925)	6/50,854						---	---
1925)	55,770	4,426	2,517		732	2,914	16,895	5,802
1926	52,085	4,360	3,122		884	2,507	16,200	5,793
1927	55,468	4,695	3,731		1,188	3,118	19,424	5,777
1928	61,772	4,497	3,363		1,183	3,400	22,899	6,019
1929	58,789	4,382	3,618		945	2,704	20,106	6,017
1930)	6/56,288	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1930)	55,301	4,000	4,872	6/ 2,018	1,052	2,674	19,944	6,102
1931	54,399	6/ 4,717	5,453	16/2,434	1,227	3,185	23,442	6,329
1932	58,988	4,639	17/4,886	16/2,244	1,108	3,574	23,808	6,398
1933	61,320	3,801	4,390	18/2,113	931	3,511	22,859	6,468
1934	55,976	---	3,062		951	3,903	23,890	6,769

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.
Not listed separately owing to lack of space.

Continued -

Hog numbers in specified countries, 1840 to date - Cont'd.

1/ Five most important surplus countries although in some years exports of pork products from Canada were exceeded by those from Poland.

2/ Prior to 1900 estimates for each 10-year period represent an index of annual changes applied to census as based on first report after census data were available. Census dates were June 1 from 1840 to 1900, April 15, 1910, January 1920 and 1925, April 1930. Census for 1900, 1910 and 1930 include spring pigs. Years 1900-1919 are tentative revised estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Revisions have not been completed for years prior to 1900.

3/ The Census dates are as follows: April 1871, 1881, and 1891; March 31, 1901, June 1, 1911, 1921 and 1931. There appears to be some discrepancy between the census figures and other figures published for the years 1911 and 1921. Livestock and Animal Products Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture; for the year 1919 gave the number of hogs in 1911 at 3,610,428. The discrepancy is even greater in the case of the Census for 1921 and other estimates. The figure for that year published in the Canada Yearbook for 1925 was 3,855,000.

4/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year for purposes of comparison with United States figures.

5/ Preceding and including 1904 hogs above 2 months of age only.

6/ Census figures.

7/ Year 1837.

8/ Data for following year or next nearest for which data are available.

9/ Original estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

10/ Spring or summer for this and subsequent years also includes pigs 2 months and under.

11/ Numbers within pre-war boundaries comparable with estimates for pre-war and war years.

12/ Estimates of numbers within for post-war boundaries comparable with estimates for post-war years unless otherwise stated.

13/ Excludes number in invaded territory.

14/ Excluding Alsace Lorraine for this and subsequent years.

15/ Including Alsace Lorraine for this and subsequent years.

16/ Unofficial estimates based on percentage changes as compared with Census of 1930.

17/ June 20.

18/ April 18.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	Oct. - Aug. 1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London ..	1,000 pounds		49,475	64,092	84,674	68,385	60,081
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	225,518	461,397	746,576	816,313	644,413	459,524
Irish Free State	"		48,947	27,288	24,634	18,821	32,533
United States	"	169,355	97,473	23,703	7,555	5.269	4,928
Canada	"	38,920	70,388	2,592	20,233	30,660	92,029
Others	"	39,755	150,552	311,146	306,545	327,975	266,849
Total	"	473,548	828,757	1,112,550	1,178,590	1,031,140	815,867
Ham, total	"	89,072	117,992	135,771	84,287	90,535	80,481
Lard, total ...	"	198,095	248,559	288,735	251,556	278,097	303,780
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		458,299	740,620	809,236	660,089	478,826
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000s	1,558	2,395	1,783	2,611	2,548	2,646
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		2,953	3,336	3,203	2,854	3,308
Hog slaughter 36 centers ...	"	4,061	3,677	4,546	4,432	3,878	4,305
Imports -	1,000						
Bacon, total ..	pounds	2,411	15,481	22,333	42,061	27,388	27,506
Lard, total ...	"	181,568	200,678	150,600	211,106	186,768	109,159
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000s	29,749	42,700	40,604	43,404	44,066	41,309
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
United Kingdom	pounds	120,385	60,011	19,563	5,925	2,622	2,792
Germany	"	1,371	10,481	587	1,320	1,241	2,493
Cuba	"	7,421	18,955	9,296	6,270	3,876	4,602
Total	"	163,915	129,010	38,420	19,048	15,752	21,147
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	"	130,542	132,172	69,531	47,908	61,768	56,450
Total	"	151,831	157,357	84,305	60,979	70,608	65,059
Lard -							
United Kingdom	"	157,933	210,059	248,991	216,641	255,281	287,503
Germany	"	126,440	172,290	90,086	141,399	125,438	58,404
Cuba	"	34,883	73,969	40,811	29,408	10,068	16,302
Netherlands ..	"	33,382	37,210	21,678	31,992	33,843	20,442
Total	"	430,446	664,435	515,611	506,365	517,545	489,105

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Aug. 1933	July 1934	Aug. 1934
PRICES-					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	8.00	11.04	3.97	4.49	5.89
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.25	1.76	.91	1.14	1.36
Hogs, heavy, Berlin live weight	12.31	17.11	11.78	13.06	15.59
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.33	.62	.42	1/	1.07
Barley, Leipzig	1.72	2.11	2.10	3.26	2.85
Lard-					
Chicago	10.89	15.42	6.65	7.56	9.53
Liverpool	12.10	15.58	7.83	5.80	7.42
Hamburg	19.33	16.17	11.67	12.98	15.06
Cured pork-					
Liverpool-					
American short cut green hams	15.70	26.49	14.84	21.83	21.59
American green bellies		22.18	12.05	16.35	16.05
Danish Wiltshire sides	16.60	26.08	17.09	19.19	20.75
Canadian green sides	15.67	23.28	13.85	17.17	19.42
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
STOCKS -					
United States-					
Processed pork 2/		674,941	753,134	643,614	540,493
Lard in cold storage		156,190	224,207	209,628	168,719

1/ No prices quoted.
2/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure; and frozen.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-60 November 21, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Quarterly Summary

Hog numbers in most of the important hog surplus countries have decreased during 1934 and some further decrease in some of these countries is probable in the next 6 months. Slaughter of hogs in the present year has been reduced considerably in the surplus hog countries, but has increased in deficit countries. World trade in hog products in 1934 also has been reduced. The shifts in hog production and the decline in world trade have been facilitated by import restrictions in most deficit countries and production control programs in most surplus countries.

An increase in the number of brood sows in the United Kingdom has recently been reported, and hog numbers in Germany in September were estimated to be slightly larger than a year earlier. Hog numbers in Denmark in early fall, according to the recent estimates, were smaller than at that time in 1933. A slight decrease in hog numbers in most provinces of Canada also was reported in mid-summer 1934. In the United States it is expected that the number of hogs at the beginning of 1935 will be much smaller than a year earlier.

Commercial slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States in the 1934-35 hog marketing year will be the smallest in more than 20 years, and hog prices are expected to average materially higher than the low level of the last 3 years. The marked decrease in domestic hog production has been brought about by the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices since the middle of 1933, the operation of the 1934 corn-hog adjustment program and the severe drought and resulting shortage in feed

supplies during the present year. Hog prices continued to decline through October as hog slaughter increased seasonally, but some recovery in prices occurred in early November. In view of the prospective reduction in hog slaughter a substantial advance in hog prices is expected by late winter.

Prices of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom declined during October, but were materially higher than in the corresponding month last year. As a result of the operation of the British import quota for cured pork, imports of such products into Great Britain have been reduced in 1934. According to present plans a further reduction in the total volume of British imports of bacon and hams permitted from non-Empire countries is contemplated for 1935, and restrictions to imports of frozen pork are under consideration. Lard imports into the United Kingdom, most of which come from the United States, have been well maintained during the present year. The virtual closing of German markets to United States lard in recent months has been an important factor in maintaining imports into the United Kingdom.

United States exports of hog products in September were considerably smaller than in September last year. Exports of both pork and lard probably will be further curtailed during the current marketing year (beginning October 1, 1934) because of the prospective sharp decrease in hog production in this country and the maintenance and possible extension of import restrictions in some European countries.

Hog Numbers

Hog numbers in the fall of 1934 in several important surplus producing countries were smaller than a year ago and prospects are for still further reductions in 1935. In the United States and Canada, one of the determining factors is the small 1934 feed grain crops. This feed shortage is expected to result in smaller numbers in 1935 than otherwise would have been the case. Numbers in Denmark, the most important European surplus hog producing country were smaller this fall than last. In the surplus producing countries of the Danube Basin, however, the conditions are somewhat different. In Hungary, especially, numbers have been increasing and the prospective good corn crop of 1934 combined with recent favorable trade agreements made with

Germany and Czechoslovakia indicate the probability of a still further increase in hog numbers in 1935.

Hog numbers in three 1/ important European surplus producing countries in mid-summer are now estimated at only 6,515,000, a reduction of 10 percent, compared with numbers at the same date of 1933, and a decrease of 31 percent as compared with the record production of 1931. Deficit European countries have succeeded fairly well in their hog breeding expansion programs as indicated by mid-summer estimates for five countries which show an increase to 30,077,000 or 7 percent above 1933. Numbers in eight surplus and deficit countries, combined, in mid-summer 1934 were estimated at 36,592,000 and were 4 percent above 1933 but 4 percent below 1931, the year of record numbers.

In the United States a further reduction in hog numbers as of January 1, 1935 may be expected. As a result of the present feed shortage the 1934 fall pig crop will be smaller than it otherwise would be and the 1935 spring crop is also expected to be reduced somewhat more than it would be if feed were not so scarce, states the Agricultural Outlook for 1935. Last year the fall pig crop was estimated at 29,745,000 as compared with 30,679,000 in 1932. The 1934 spring pig crop was estimated at only 37,427,000 a reduction of 28 percent compared with 1933. In Canada, farmers' intentions appeared to be definitely toward an increase in hog breeding operations this fall until feed prices began to advance. This advance in feed prices, combined with some decline in hog prices, weakened the demand for feeder hogs, and there was a noticeable increase in the number of sows marketed in July, August and September.

In Denmark, the most important European surplus hog producing country, numbers on September 1, 1934 had been reduced to 2,992,000. There was no September estimate last year so there is no strictly comparable estimate, but on October 14, 1933 the number was estimated at 4,196,000. The total number of sows on September 1 was 337,000 or 17 percent below the number in October last year, whereas the number in farrow this year was 220,000 or only 10 percent below the number in October 1933. The number of slaughter hogs of 132 pounds and over amounted to only 503,000 on September 1 this year, a reduction of 39 percent compared with the number on hand in October last year. Pigs of lighter weights showed similar reductions. The number of suckling pigs was 680,000, a reduction of 26 percent as compared with the number on October 14 last year.

Germany's policy of increasing domestic hog production has apparently been fairly successful. The number of hogs in that country on September 1, 1934 reached 25,047,000 and was only 300,000 below the record number reported on September 1, 1931. No official census was made for the same date of 1933. In the absence of a census for September 1, 1933 the German Statistical office estimates that total hog numbers on that date were 24,650,000, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy. There was a 15 percent decrease in sows in farrow (pregnant) which indicates the intention to restrict breeding operations probably as a result of the small German feed crop of 1934. Pigs under 6 weeks decreased 5 percent. On the other hand, market hogs over 6 months of age estimated at 5,559,000

1/ Irish Free State, Denmark and Hungary.

were 10 percent larger than a year ago, while hogs 2 to 6 months of age are about 4 percent larger. See page 8 for details.

An increase of 14 percent in brood sows in June 1934, compared with 1933 indicates a tendency to increase hog numbers still further in the United Kingdom, the most important pork and lard importing country of Europe. Restrictions on imports of bacon and hams into Great Britain have resulted in materially higherpork and hog prices in that country, and these higher prices have stimulated British hog production. Record hog numbers and extremely poor crops this year have created a very unsatisfactory hog situation in Czechoslovakia. Hog numbers are reported to be increasing in Austria and Belgium.

Hogs: Numbers in specified surplus and deficit countries in midsummer 1934, with comparisons

Country	Date of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES					
Non-European					
United States 1/	June 1	53,622	50,322	52,022	37,427
European					
Irish Free State	June 1	1,227	1,108	931	951
Denmark	July 15	5,453	2/ 4,886	4,390	3/ 3,062
Hungary	July	2,715	2,361	1,899	2,502
Total 3 European countries		9,395	8,355	7,220	6,515
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales	June 1	2,783	3,185	3,069	3,320
Scotland	"	162	165	167	200
Northern Ireland	"	236	220	271	380
Total United Kingdom		3,181	3,570	3,507	3,900
Germany	June 1	22,529	21,289	21,174	4/22,366
Czechoslovakia	July 1	5/ 3,088	3,082	3,314	3,811
Total 5 deficit countries		28,798	27,941	27,995	30,077
Total 8 countries excluding United States		38,193	36,296	35,215	36,592

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and reports from United States Government officials abroad.

1/ Spring pig crop, i.e., number of pigs saved December 1 to June 1.
2/ June 20.
3/ On September 1, 1934 the number was only 2,992,000.
4/ On September 4, 1934 the number had reached 25,040,000.
5/ Census May 1930.

Brood sows: Number in surplus and deficit European countries reporting, mid-summer 1934, with comparisons

Country	Date of estimate	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES					
Irish Free State	June 1	125	109	98	103
Denmark 1/	July 15	624	2/ 493	444	3/ 357
Total 2 surplus coun.		749	602	542	460
DEFICIT COUNTRIES					
England and Wales	June 1	402	425	406	450
Scotland	"	20	20	22	27
Northern Ireland	"	22	20	26	40
Total United Kingdom ..		444	465	454	517
Germany 4/					
6 months to 1 year	June 1-7	693	608	652	5/ 547
1 year and over		1,663	1,534	1,511	5/1,519
Total Germany		2,356	2,142	2,163	2,066
Czechoslovakia					
6 months to 1 year	July 1	-	150	184	158
1 year and over		-	311	340	390
Total Czechoslovakia		6/ 446	461	524	548
Total 5 deficit count.		3,246	3,068	3,141	3,131
Total 7 countries		3,995	3,670	3,683	3,591

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and reports from United States Government officials abroad.
1/ Sows in farrow (pregnant) were as follows in thousands: 1931, 430: 1932, 336; 1933, 280; 1934, 231. 2/ June 20. 3/ Number on September 1, 1934 was 220,000. 4/ Sows in farrow (pregnant) were as follows in thousands: 6 months to 1 year, 1931, 409; 1932, 374; 1933, 422; 1934, 338. One year old and over, 1931, 1,021; 1932, 938; 1933, 978; 1934, 948. 5/ Number on September 4, 1934 were as follows: Six months to 1 year, 470,000; 1 year and over 1,484,000. 6/ Census May 1930.

Hog Slaughter in Important Countries

Hog slaughter in 10 important surplus countries of Europe during the first 1/ 9 months of 1934 amounted to 40,085,000 head, a reduction of 9 percent as compared with the same period of 1933. There was a decrease of 3,136,000 head or 8 percent in four non-European surplus countries and a decrease of 1,018,000 head or 16 percent in six European countries. In seven deficit countries there was an increase of 1,184,000 head or 17 percent above the same period a year ago. The total reduction in slaughter for the 17 countries was 2,970,000 head or 6 percent. (See table page 7)

1/ Figures for a 9-month period are not yet available for all countries and in those cases comparable figures for a shorter period have been used.

Hogs: Slaughter in the United States, Canada, Denmark and Germany, by months, 1932 - 1934 1/

Month	United States, inspected			Canada, inspected			Denmark, in export houses			Germany, inspected slaughter		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Jan...	5,027	4,700	5,391	264	247	270	701	642	542	1,774	1,690	1,81[illegible]
Feb...	4,590	3,647	3,433	240	220	263	641	527	402	1,771	1,530	1,62[illegible]
Mar...	3,664	3,602	3,039	233	250	259	793	636	387	1,786	1,546	1,74[illegible]
Apr...	3,714	3,847	3,411	229	232	252	508	519	320	1,430	1,355	1,49[illegible]
May ..	3,940	4,286	4,218	255	279	267	654	588	446	1,527	1,488	1,46[illegible]
June .	3,320	4,626	3,763	248	235	223	756	506	432	1,475	1,261	1,36[illegible]
July .	2,802	3,914	3,323	192	191	178	538	509		1,153	1,301	
Aug...	2,970	3,477	2,641	189	187	169	639	573		1,347	1,385	
Sept..	3,252	3,038	2,601	166	196		745	554		1,363	1,342	
Oct...	3,605	3,058		189	235		621	559		1,548	1,584	
Nov...	3,778	4,501		250	277		645	423		1,843	1,808	
Dec...	4,583	4,530		268	253		600	356		1,931	1,913	
Total	45,245	47,226		2,723	2,802		7,841	6,392		1/18,948	18,203	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
Compiled from official sources.
1/ The revised total for 1932 is 19,002,000.

Hog slaughter or marketings in important surplus and deficit hog producing countries, first 9 months, 1933 and 1934

Country	Description	First 9 months 1933	First 9 months 1934
		Thousands	Thousands
SURPLUS COUNTRIES			
Non-European			
United States	Fed. insp.	35,137	31,821
Canada	Insp.	2,037	2,058
Australia	For export	1/ 74	1/ 77
Argentina	At freezing companies	2/ 627	2/ 783
Total 4 non-European surplus countries		37,875	34,739
European			
Sweden	Insp.	1/ 606	1/ 671
Denmark	In export houses	3/ 3,418	3/ 2,528
Lithuania	Export	1/ 291	1/ 241
Netherlands	Export	1/ 843	1/ 599
Irish Free State	For curing	615	714
Poland	At 32 markets	2/ 591	2/ 593
Total 6 European surplus countries excl. Denmark		6,364	5,346
Total 10 surplus countries..		44,239	40,085
DEFICIT COUNTRIES			
England and Wales	Fat hogs marketed at principal markets	4/ 554	4/ 551
Scotland	"	4/ 60	4/ 62
Northern Ireland	"	4/ 260	4/ 286
Total United Kingdom		874	899
Germany	At 36 markets	3,125	3,602
Czechoslovakia	Total	1,996	2,473
Austria	Market at St. Mary and Grossmarkthalle	2/ 593	2/ 719
Belgium	At principal slaughterhouses	2/ 142	2/ 221
Total 7 deficit countries		6,730	7,914
Total 17 surplus and deficit countries		50,969	47,999

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports submitted by Agricultural Attaches D. L. Christy, L. G. Michael and Senior Marketing Specialist, H. A. Reed and official sources.

1/ Eight months.

2/ Seven months.

3/ Six months.

4/ January 1 - October 3.

Summary of Trade in Live Hogs and Hog Products for Principal Surplus and Deficit Producing Countries

The decline in the volume of hog products entering international trade channels which has been noticeable since 1931 continued in the first three-quarters of 1934. Exports from principal surplus producing countries and imports into principal deficit countries both were smaller in volume during the first 9 months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933.

Most of the principal surplus hog and pork producing countries exported smaller quantities of hog products during the first 9 months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933. Canada, Irish Free State and Hungary, however, exported more. Exports of hog products from the United States for that period amounted to 490,014,000 pounds, a reduction of 8 percent compared with the same period a year ago. The largest item was lard which amounted to 371,536,000 pounds for the first 9 months of this year, a decrease of 14 percent compared with the same period last year. Pork products alone increased from 102,000,000 pounds during that period of 1933 to 118,478,000 pounds in 1934. Canadian exports of bacon, principally to the United Kingdom amounted to 94,277,000 pounds, an increase of 78 percent above the same period a year earlier. Exports from Denmark and the Netherlands combined, were 30 percent below those of last year. Exports of hog products from six European countries fell about 25 percent below the quantity shipped during the first 9 months of last year. These six countries exported 1,123,000,000 pounds of hog products in 1933 compared with an average quantity of 1,253,000,000 pounds during the 5 years 1929 to 1933. In 1933, United States exports totaled 738,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9 percent above 1932 but almost 40 percent below 1929. During the 5 years 1929 to 1933, the United States exports of hog products averaged 865,000,000 pounds.

Live hog exports from six important European surplus producing countries numbered 417,000 in the first three quarters of 1934 and were 16 percent smaller than in the same period of 1933. Irish Free State, Poland and Denmark increased exports by 54 percent, whereas exports of live hogs from Danube Basin countries decreased 40 percent. In 1933 live hog exports from these countries numbered only 801,000 head compared with an average number of 1,665,000 for the 5 preceding years.

Imports of hog products into the United Kingdom and Germany during the first 9 months of 1934 amounted to 1,212,000,000 pounds and were 12 percent smaller than for the same period of 1933. Imports of bacon, hams, fresh pork and lard into the United Kingdom were smaller in the first three quarters of 1934, but there was an increase in chilled and frozen pork, canned and other descriptions which, however, did not offset the decrease in other items. Imports of fresh pork and lard into Germany decreased but there was an 11 percent increase in bacon imports. Lard imports into Germany decreased from 124,000,000 pounds in the first 9 months of 1933 to 74,556,000 pounds in 1934. In 1933 the seven principal deficit countries imported 1,900,000,000 pounds of hog products, a decrease of 14 percent compared with 1932. The average for the 5 years 1928 to 1932 was 2,032,000,000 pounds. (See table , page 10)

Hogs, live: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, annual 1928 - 1934

Year	Irish Free State 1/	Poland 2/	Danube Basin countries 2/: Yugoslavia	Danube Basin countries 2/: Hungary	Danube Basin countries 2/: Rumania	Denmark 3/	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1928	315	1,279	221	103	193	45	2,156
1929	307	960	225	273	90	51	1,906
1930	409	721	248	249	78	62	1,767
1931	476	374	273	105	135	34	1,397
1932	303	193	274	117	190	24	1,100
1933	143	107	209	161	128	73	801
Jan.1-Sept. 30							
1933	4/ 38	5/ 53	156	110	102	36	495
1934	4/ 43	5/ 96	6/ 93	6/ 84	6/45	56	417

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, and from reports submitted by Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy, Berlin, and Agricultural Attache L. G. Michael, Belgrade.
1/ Principally to British markets. 2/ Principally to Austria and Czechoslovakia. 3/ Principally to Germany and Italy. 4/ Fat hogs only.
5/ Eight months. 6/ Approximation.

Hog products: Exports from principal European surplus producing countries, 1928 - 1934

Year	Denmark 1/	Netherlands 1/	Irish Free State 1/	Sweden 1/	Poland 1/ 2/	Hungary 3/	Total 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928	650	274	116	51	49	11	1,151
1929	596	203	96	45	52	14	1,006
1930	738	210	78	64	78	22	1,190
1931	898	286	85	68	161	12	1,510
1932	923	258	61	50	138	8	1,438
1933	709	194	58	48	101	13	1,123
Jan.1-Sept. 30							
1933	5/ 518	160	6/31	35	6/ 72	8	824
1934	5/ 387	99	6/39	33	6/ 41	16	615

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See above table for sources. The annual figures include: Pork, fresh, canned, pickled, smoked, bacon, Cumberland sides, Wiltshire sides, hams and shoulders, lard, lard compound, neutral lard, hog casings, lard in heads and feet. Current figures include only those items reported monthly by the different countries.
1/ Principally to British market. 2/ Corrected figures for Poland.
3/ Principally to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy now. Previous to 1928 Germany was principal market for fresh pork. 4/ Including corrected figures for Poland. 5/ Bacon alone. 6/ Eight months.

Hog products: Imports into principal deficit European countries, 1928 - 1934

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Czecho-slovakia	Austria	Belgium	Italy	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1928	1,432	241	102	72	31	20	30	1,928
1929	1,397	276	58	85	39	36	29	1,920
1930	1,491	238	78	64	23	35	11	1,940
1931	1,703	266	72	63	21	47	3	2,172
1932	1,720	325	30	48	20	39	16	2,198
1933 1/	1,540	229	36	36	13	34	12	1,900
Jan.1-Sept.30:								
1933	1,201	2/169						
1934	1,095	2/117						

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See table on exports for items included.
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Pork, bacon, and lard only.

United States

According to the 1935 Hog Outlook recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, commercial slaughter supplies of hogs in the 1934-35 hog marketing year will be the smallest in more than 20 years. A marked decrease will occur in both numbers and average weights of hogs marketed. The reduction in hog production has been brought about by the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices since the middle of 1933, the operation of the 1934 corn-hog adjustment program, and the severe drought and resulting shortage in feed supplies during the present year. In view of the prospective marked decrease in hog slaughter, it is probable that hog prices in the 1934-35 marketing year will average materially higher than the low level of the last 3 years. Although the per capita production of hog products in the current marketing year will be the smallest in a half century at least, it is possible that production in the 1935-36 marketing year will be further reduced. It now appears probable that the spring pig crop in 1935 will be smaller than that of 1934, and it is hardly probable that the 1935 fall pig crop will be sufficiently large to offset the decrease in the spring pig crop. Thus a material increase in hog slaughter is improbable before 1936-37.

The seasonal decline in hog prices which got under way in early September continued through October. The increase in slaughter supplies of hogs during the period was primarily responsible for the drop in prices which amounted to $2.00 per hundred pounds from the high point in late August to the low in late October. Because of some reduction in hog marketings, prices advanced slightly in early November. The average price of hogs at Chicago for the month of October was $5.60 per hundred pounds compared with $6.82 in September and $4.43 in October last year. The premium paid for medium and heavy weight hogs in recent weeks has been much greater than usual for this season of the year.

Inspected hog slaughter in October totaling 3,546,000 head was about 16 percent greater than in October 1933 when hog slaughter for the month was small. The increase in inspected slaughter from September to October this year of about 945,000 head was greater than usual for this period and reflects to a considerable extent the early market movement of the 1934 spring pig crop. Hogs from the spring crop usually make up a bulk of the market supply in the period from October to April. Average weights of hogs marketed have declined materially in recent weeks. The average weight at the seven principal markets was 218 pounds in October compared with 236 in September and 240 pounds in October last year. Reports from markets indicate that the number of heavy weight butcher hogs in the marketings is small, representing a much smaller than usual proportion of the total for this time of year.

Corn prices were fairly steady during October. The Chicago average price of No. 3 Yellow corn for the month was 77.9 cents per bushel compared with 80 cents in September and 40.2 cents in October last year. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 7.1 in October compared with 8.2 in September and 13.9 in October 1933. The continued high corn prices in relation to hog prices is mainly responsible for the early market movement of spring pigs and the light weights of hogs marketed. Because of the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices it is probable that the proportion of the spring pig crop marketed by early January will be much above average.

In view of the marked reduction in the 1934 spring pig crop, hog marketings in the winter season (October 1934 to April 1935) will be the smallest in many years, and as a result of the unusually early market movement of spring pigs now occurring and in prospect it is probable that most of the reduction in hog slaughter supplies in the winter season compared with a year earlier will occur after January 1, 1935. The expected sharp decrease in hog slaughter after mid-winter probably will result in a material advance in hog prices during that period.

Wholesale prices of nearly all hog products have declined since early September with the greatest drop occurring in the case of prices of fresh pork. In the second week of October fresh pork prices strengthened somewhat, but declined considerably in the last half of the month. Prices of cured pork declined in October but lard prices have been fairly steady in the last 2 months with only slight weakness in late September. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York averaged $16.82 per hundred pounds in October compared with $18.30 in September and $11.46 in October 1933.

United States exports of hog products in September were considerably smaller than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Pork exports were the smallest for any month in more than a year, and lard exports were the smallest for September in the post-war period. Shipments of both pork and lard from the principal ports in October were much smaller than in October last year. In the hog marketing year ended September 30, 1934, however, total exports of pork of about 158,000,000 pounds were 20 percent larger than in 1932-33. Lard exports in 1933-34 amounting to about 525,000,000 pounds were about 8 percent smaller than in the preceding year and were the smallest for several years.

Exports of hams and shoulders in September totaling only 3,375,000 pounds were less than half as large as the exports in August and were about 45 percent smaller than in September 1933. Shipments of these cuts to the United Kingdom, the principal export outlet, were greatly reduced during the month, but because of the quota on imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom the changes in shipments in a single month may not be significant. Bacon exports in September totaling 1,489,000 pounds were smaller than in August or in September a year earlier. Shipments of fresh and frozen pork also were reduced in September as compared with the preceding month, but they were much larger than a year earlier. For the entire marketing year 1933-34 exports of fresh and frozen pork totaling nearly 35,000,000 pounds were more than three times as large as in 1932-33 and they were the largest in recent years.

Lard exports in September totaling 31,701,000 pounds, were 6 percent larger than the small exports in August but they were 35 percent less than in September 1933. Exports of lard to Great Britain in September amounting to 22,712,000 pounds were slightly larger than in August but slightly smaller than in the corresponding month last year. In September no lard was consigned to Germany, formerly the second most important export outlet for United States lard. Chiefly because of the lowering of the import duty on lard in Cuba (effective September 3, 1934) lard exports to that country increased sharply. Total lard shipments to Cuba for the month were 4,036,000 pounds compared with 1,850,000 pounds in August and about 600,000 pounds in September last year.

It is expected that exports of both pork and lard will be further curtailed in the present marketing year. The prospective sharp decrease in hog slaughter in this country will greatly curtail the supplies of hog products available for export, and the maintenance and possible extension of trade barriers in European importing countries also will tend to reduce exports from the level of last year. However, it is likely that the relatively high prices obtainable for the quota quantity of cured pork in the United Kingdom and the payment of the processing tax drawback on all exports of hog products will prevent the decrease in such exports from being so great as would occur otherwise.

Canada

Bacon hog prices at Toronto during October averaged lower than in September. The price, however, was higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. The average price per 100 pounds for the 5 weeks ended November 1 was only $8.14 per 100 pounds United States currency compared with $8.74 for the month of September, $8.84 in August, and $9.36 in July.

The number of hogs graded in Canada during the 5 weeks under discussion amounted to 237,000 compared with 306,000 for the same period of 1933. Marketings for 9 months of this year at stockyards and packing plants of Canada are approximately 179,000 head below the same period a year ago, the total up to November 1 this year being 2,447,000 head compared with 2,625,000 head during the same period last year.

Present prospects are that fall and winter marketings will continue smaller in volume than a year ago although there will be some seasonal increase in supplies, according to information published by the Canadian Government Markets Intelligence Service. The Province of Alberta gives

promise of the largest seasonal increase in supplies although the output is not expected to exceed that of the winter and spring of 1933-34. Until recently prices of hogs have been fairly high relative to feed prices, but advancing prices of grains in recent months have changed this situation considerably. The higher feed prices have weakened the demand for feeder hogs and discouraged the retention of unfinished stock. There has been a noticeable increase in marketings of sows. All these factors point to a reduced hog slaughter during 1935.

Hog numbers in Canada on June 1, 1934 in seven provinces which had approximately two-thirds of the total in Canada in 1933 amounted to 2,430,000, a decrease of 3 percent compared with the reduced number a year ago. An estimate for 1934 is not yet available for Toronto, the most important hog producing province of Canada.

Bacon exports for the first 9 months of 1934 amounted to 93,969,000 pounds compared with only 51,528,000 pounds for the same period a year ago and practically the total quantity went to the United Kingdom.

Cuba

Correction:

A table similar to the one shown below on Cuban duties on imports of meats, lard, and related products from the United States under reciprocal Trade Agreement, effective September 3, 1934, appeared in the October issue of this publication. Since that issue was released several errors were discovered in the section of the table showing the duties under the new trade agreement between the United States and Cuba. The table presented herewith, therefore, is a correction of the one given in the October issue.

Cuban duties on imports of meats, lard, and related products from the United States under reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1934

Item	Rate of duty per 100 pounds 1/	
	Under new agreement	Duty prevailing prior to agreement
	Dollars	Dollars
Meats -		
Pickled or salted pork	4.08	6.53
Bacon or salted and smoked pork	5.95	7.61
Salted fat pork	4.08	6.53
Cured or smoked hams or shoulders	6.54	8.70
Sugar-cured hams or shoulders	9.52	10.38
Canned foods -		
Canned beef, mutton, or pork	.14	.15
Non-specified canned foods	.07	.09
Lard and other fats and oils -		
Hog lard, neutral hog lard, lard oil, lard stearin	2/ 2.27	9.59
Compound lard	7.25	11.57
Oleo oil with a minimum fusion point of 41 degs.C.	7.25	18.13
Cottonseed oil, corn oil and soybean oil, crude	.88	4.71
Cottonseed oil, corn oil, and soybean oil, refined	1.36	5.89

Continued -

Cuban duties on imports of meats, lard, and related products from the United States under reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1934, Cont'd.

Item	Rate of duty per 100 pounds 1/ Under new agreement	Duty prevailing prior to agreement
Lard and other fats and oils - Cont'd.	Dollars	Dollars
Residues from refining cottonseed oil, with not more than 60 percent free fatty acids...	.23	.23
Residues from refining cottonseed oil, with more than 60 percent free fatty acids... ...	.36	1.74
Other crude animal fats and oils including neatsfoot oil and crude tallow	.09	.09
Tallow, edible, containing not more than 2 percent of free fatty acids	1.09	1.09
Oleo stearin with minimum fusion point of 47 degs.C. and not containing more than 2 percent of free fatty acids	1.09	1.09
Crude and impure hydrogenated animal fats and oils, imported directly for soap making, denatured	.73	1.09

Original quotations in Cuban pesos per 100 kilos. Converted at current rate of exchange.

1/ Maximum rate of duty.

2/ The rate of duty will be reduced to 1.86 on September 3, 1935 and to 1.45 on September 3, 1936. That rate may not be increased during the remainder of the life of this agreement. These are maximum rates of duty.

A detailed statement relating to the new Trade Agreement with Cuba and its effect upon American agriculture was published in Foreign Crops and Markets, for November 5, 1934. Reprints of this article may be obtained upon request from the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, D. C.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

Cured pork prices declined in the Liverpool market during October. Cabled advices from the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates that Danish Wiltshire sides averaged $19.32 per hundred pounds during October. That figure, however, was over $3.00 higher than the October 1933 average. Canadian green sides in October averaged $17.57 against $14.10 a year earlier. Quotations on American green bellies were nominal. Unofficial figures covering weekly receipts of bacon, in bales, indicate that in the first few weeks of the 1934-35 season (beginning October 1, 1934) smaller quantities of bacon than in the corresponding weeks of last season were reaching British markets from most of the leading exporting countries, including Canada. See table on page 16.

The British policy of limitation of imports resulted in total bacon imports for the 1933-34 season falling to about 881,000,000 pounds. That figure was 31 percent below the record imports registered in 1931-32. It was

also 21 percent smaller than the 1932-33 total and well below the post-war average. Imports from Denmark, the leading source, were 44 percent below 1931-32 and 29 percent smaller than in 1932-33. Imports from other continental European sources registered even sharper declines. Receipts of bacon from the United States for the 1933-34 season continued the downward trend in evidence for the past few years. Imports of Canadian bacon, however, closed the 1933-34 season with the unusually high total of about 96,000,000 pounds, an advance of 142 percent over 1932-33. Irish Free State is also credited with sending larger bacon supplies last season than in 1932-33.

Ham prices at Liverpool in October also were seasonally lower, the average for American short cut green hams standing at $19.09 per hundred pounds. That average, however, was $4.72 higher than in October 1933, and the highest October average since 1930. Total ham imports into Great Britain for the 1933-34 season, at about 85,000,000 pounds, were 14 percent below the 1932-33 total. While imports from the United States were smaller than in the preceding season, the decline amounted to only 10 percent.

Official British plans contemplate further reductions in the volume of non-Empire cured pork to be allowed entry into British markets, according to Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley at London. During 1935 the United Kingdom expects to reduce such imports 12.5 percent below the rate of imports permitted under the quota effective from August 1 to December 31, 1934. The permitted imports from all non-Empire countries during the 5 months indicated, were fixed at 286,429,000 pounds. This was equivalent to a rate of 687,429,000 annually. If the 1935 imports are to be limited to 87.5 percent of this figure, the total foreign quota for the year will amount to about 601,500,000 pounds.

The United States quota for the last 5 months of 1934 was fixed at 22,520,000 pounds, or 8 percent of the 281,501,000 pounds allotted to the ten important exporting countries subject to the quota restriction. The United States, however, was permitted to ship in an additional one-tenth of 1 percent of the 286,429,000 pounds allotted to all countries. This increased the United States total by 286,000 pounds so that the actual permitted imports from the United States during the last 5 months of 1934 amounted to 22,806,000 pounds. This rate of imports would have been equivalent to 54,734,000 pounds if continued for 12 months. If imports from this country during 1935 are to be reduced by 12.5 percent of the latter figure, our shipments during the coming year will be limited to about 47,893,000 pounds. British authorities point out, however, that the contemplated 12.5 percent cut applies specifically to total imports of non-Empire cured pork and not necessarily to each country concerned.

United Kingdom: Arrivals of Wiltshire sides in Great Britain from continental countries, by weeks, 1933-34 1/

Week ended	Danish at all ports	At London					Canadian at all ports
		Danish	Swedish	Dutch	Polish	Lithuania	
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Season 1933-34							
Oct. 6, 1933: to Apr. 1, 1934	1,033,773	555,468	44,909	65,226	100,088	87,804	164,016
Apr. 6	37,419	20,206	1,477	2,237	3,843	3,140	7,615
13	44,225	23,587	1,532	2,294	3,805	3,198	8,278
20	53,241	30,879	1,852	2,670	3,428	2,667	8,303
27	32,252	15,738	1,372	3,146	2,534	2,834	8,430
May 4	53,372	23,060	1,922	2,608	3,570	3,586	7,817
11	37,682	30,038	1,462	2,763	3,025	3,972	8,201
18	41,232	22,665	1,472	2,716	2,731	3,292	8,771
25	38,124	19,488	1,544	2,275	1,841	2,979	8,681
June 1	38,617	20,170	1,619	2,107	2,935	3,042	8,742
8	42,073	22,076	1,511	1,917	3,044	2,323	8,047
15	41,918	22,339	1,658	2,155	2,541	2,775	8,602
22	41,934	23,016	1,546	2,121	2,623	1,944	6,632
29	41,922	23,221	1,391	2,198	3,179	1,890	7,002
July 6	41,987	23,096	1,566	2,452	3,296	1,871	7,092
13	43,891	24,155	1,534	2,526	2,539	1,932	7,222
20	44,330	24,552	1,774	2,655	2,872	1,962	7,523
27	44,291	25,145	1,639	2,437	2,676	1,910	6,744
Aug. 3	44,276	25,597	1,809	2,606	2,812	1,900	6,576
10	40,626	22,069	2,129	2,345	2,839	1,900	4,966
17	38,096	19,902	2,039	2,574	2,365	2,033	4,713
24	38,567	20,528	1,725	2,162	2,807	1,961	4,182
31	39,064	20,114	1,555	2,382	3,068	1,947	3,938
Sept. 7	39,658	20,382	1,555	3,762	3,281	1,920	3,214
14	37,304	19,453	1,945	3,507	3,342	1,884	2,795
21	39,354	21,098	2,030	4,818	2,939	1,949	3,444
28	34,795	21,131	2,066	4,092	2,141	1,681	3,753
Totals for 1933-34 season	2,104,022	1,130,173	88,633	134,731	176,164	150,296	335,299
1932-33	3,894,270	1,463,152	103,668	224,530	273,261	215,840	122,613
Season 1934-35							
Oct. 5	36,209	19,161	1,670	4,095	3,816	1,688	4,401
12	34,077	17,663	1,654	3,450	2,872	1,712	3,518
19	35,759	18,617	1,688	3,574	2,549	1,710	3,892
Totals to date: 1934-35	106,045	55,441	5,012	11,119	9,237	5,110	11,811
1933-34	136,285	76,373	6,186	12,541	13,792	11,761	14,029

Transmitted by The London, England, Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.
1/ London Provision Exchange. Sides are packed 4 or 6 to the bale, according to weight of sides. The most popular bale is that carrying 4 sides with the total weight ranging 220-260 pounds.

Domestic British marketings of hogs in recent weeks continued to increase over those of a year ago. Marketings of feeder pigs show a greater percentage increase than did the marketings of fat pigs. Producers are now being offered new contracts with bacon curers for supplies to be delivered during the next few months, but relatively high prices being offered for fat pigs for the fresh meat market continue to hamper the completion of contracts. Recent advices suggest limitations being placed on imports of fresh frozen pork in 1935. In Northern Ireland hog purchases for curing in October were substantially larger than a year earlier with a slight gain apparent in exports of live pigs to British markets. Similarly, increased activity over last year is noted also in curing and export figures for the Irish Free State.

Lard prices at Liverpool also were somewhat easier during October, averaging $9.24 per hundred pounds. The slight decline below September levels was the first break in an upward trend begun last May. The October 1934, average, however, was $1.74 higher than that of October 1933. Lard imports into Great Britain during 1933-34 reached the record level of 323,000,000 pounds, most of which came from the United States. That figure was about 5 percent over the preceding season's total and well above the post-war average. The virtual closing of the German market to American lard in recent months was an important factor in increasing the United States lard trade with Great Britain. Indications are, however, that the upward trend in American lard prices may tend to reduce the volume moving to Great Britain. British imports during September, at about 19,000,000 pounds, were smaller than in other months of the season and the smallest since December 1932.

United Kingdom: Bacon imports from Denmark, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	34,557	50,090	50,703	47,486	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545
Nov.	38,931	50,257	48,063	48,525	61,433	72,521	70,445	44,588
Dec.	40,194	52,244	45,580	53,490	81,294	77,467	59,332	37,159
Jan.	41,803	54,975	48,717	48,406	66,819	73,317	57,307	40,106
Feb.	42,436	53,942	41,508	44,439	67,246	75,213	50,495	34,684
Mar.	47,526	54,675	41,985	51,870	65,505	88,046	59,092	40,128
Apr.	42,993	52,745	44,031	46,204	63,224	76,032	51,023	41,534
May	44,205	51,109	46,758	56,206	67,190	48,717	59,195	43,595
June	51,795	51,636	41,886	54,456	66,161	82,653	55,517	41,006
July	50,710	44,562	46,570	55,213	68,704	72,174	53,125	45,676
Aug.	46,941	48,924	48,121	55,066	68,094	70,019	53,152	43,503
Sept.	48,143	42,633	48,350	59,751	67,893	67,587	48,558	37,584
Total	530,234	609,792	552,272	621,112	814,469	883,900	692,971	496,908

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total bacon imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	73,275	85,552	82,378	72,402	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272
Nov.	76,138	79,579	79,297	74,868	86,316	105,372	114,458	81,117
Dec.	78,867	80,679	76,771	85,603	112,267	109,857	92,817	66,612
Jan.	75,371	82,344	88,092	74,801	95,273	101,159	96,602	72,309
Feb.	69,874	85,153	68,612	73,721	99,645	112,538	78,231	68,345
Mar.	82,487	87,041	68,923	84,631	93,406	125,818	95,152	72,271
Apr.	71,277	83,815	73,126	75,096	99,464	108,150	85,173	75,375
May	76,630	88,759	87,845	84,615	108,136	89,052	92,804	79,089
June	88,348	86,387	71,894	83,277	109,080	111,194	91,029	70,351
July	84,105	79,212	80,360	85,457	105,607	102,004	87,203	76,298
Aug.	74,480	86,862	82,290	84,758	106,567	104,395	83,361	70,528
Sept.	80,159	71,796	73,505	88,206	105,978	101,571	83,069	64,943
Total	931,011	997,179	933,093	967,435	1,218,528	1,280,161	1,114,209	880,810

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total ham imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	6,929	7,802	6,484	8,105	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992
Nov.	8,762	5,836	6,782	8,125	5,755	7,550	7,998	7,932
Dec.	11,318	7,817	7,339	9,347	10,111	8,596	6,578	6,155
Jan.	8,847	6,896	8,788	7,920	7,101	4,602	7,100	4,743
Feb.	6,513	9,062	8,232	7,989	6,507	5,146	5,556	4,233
Mar.	6,910	9,264	6,828	8,601	5,337	6,530	5,981	7,288
Apr.	6,523	7,993	8,981	9,539	7,597	5,764	7,874	7,542
May	9,208	9,334	14,136	12,298	9,204	9,664	10,737	7,234
June	12,410	10,782	10,499	10,983	9,773	8,466	9,207	7,021
July	12,034	11,404	12,042	14,391	11,165	11,661	13,568	11,984
Aug.	8,282	13,594	12,073	12,024	7,429	9,091	8,489	9,357
Sept.	8,902	7,505	8,073	7,236	5,613	6,978	9,267	4,962
Total	106,638	107,289	110,257	116,553	91,384	91,265	99,802	85,443

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom: Total lard imports, by months, 1926-27 to 1933-34

Month	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.	21,569	17,360	18,079	21,844	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407
Nov.	12,710	21,058	21,551	24,004	27,751	19,234	21,305	23,301
Dec.	13,772	22,351	17,480	27,160	27,270	21,276	17,658	25,855
Jan.	21,665	27,794	35,923	27,559	21,459	28,188	24,381	34,945
Feb.	19,136	28,421	29,752	25,187	32,576	37,323	31,490	26,975
Mar.	20,989	33,840	22,234	24,810	26,608	31,248	31,269	23,568
Apr.	27,032	23,081	21,612	18,218	25,276	11,805	22,788	22,984
May	24,264	24,398	26,479	20,772	23,771	20,565	24,305	34,335
June	28,564	19,596	20,498	21,078	27,586	25,890	25,026	39,695
July	26,006	24,667	25,977	31,801	28,538	22,221	28,673	22,564
Aug.	17,571	21,844	21,204	20,438	25,001	16,477	31,403	24,151
Sept.	22,360	13,346	16,899	12,976	17,022	18,556	29,484	19,200
Total	255,638	277,756	277,688	275,847	322,777	270,112	307,581	322,980

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United States.

Countries Important in British Market Supplies

Denmark

Production of bacon hogs for export in Denmark has been profitable during recent months. The prices prevailing in British markets for Danish bacon have been retained at favorable levels by the British import restriction program. Danish authorities, however, are compelled to keep hog production adjusted closely to British demand as represented by the import contingents. Bacon exports from Denmark in September, at 40,500,000 pounds, were the lowest for any month since last March and about 11,500,000 pounds smaller than in September 1933. For the year ended September 30,1934 total exports of Danish bacon were 27 percent smaller than in the 1932-33 season and 41 percent below the record season of 1931-32. Danish hog numbers continue to decline. Unless there is a further reduction in the British import contingents, however, it would appear that present numbers are fairly well adjusted to market demand.

Denmark: Number of hogs on September 1, 1934, with comparisons

Class of hogs	Estimate made in 1934 Jan. 16	Mar. 1	Apr. 14	June 1	July 16	Sept. 1	Oct. 14, 1933
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Boars 4 months & over	21	22	22	22	21	21	24
Young sows in farrow	40	59	68	82	66	40	38
Other " " "	170	178	170	166	165	180	206
Total in farrow....	210	237	238	248	231	220	244
Sows with litters.....	88	74	78	82	90	78	102
Barren sows	29	23	21	23	24	29	34
Condemned sows	24	13	11	10	12	10	25
Total sows	351	347	348	363	357	337	405
Slaughter hogs:							
132 pounds & over...	669	649	639	595	529	503	825
77 to 132 pounds...	817	743	694	664	641	661	951
Under 77 pounds.....	890	792	719	672	735	790	1,075
Suckling pigs	726	631	659	711	779	680	916
Total all classes.....	3,474	3,184	3,081	3,027	3,062	2,292	4,196

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistiske Gterretninger, October 5, 1934 and December 29, 1933.

Netherlands

As in Denmark, Netherlands appears to have succeeded in adjusting hog production fairly closely to market requirements. In recent months British figures on imports of bacon from the Netherlands have run consistently smaller than those of last year. Total receipts from the Netherlands for the 1933-34 season were a little more than half as large as those of 1932-33.

Poland

Pork production developments in Poland have not been as clear as those in Denmark and Netherlands. Although exports of bacon during the first 7 months of 1934 were about 35 percent below those of the corresponding 1933 period, hog slaughterings in 1934 were slightly larger than those of the comparable months of 1933. The 1934 exports of hog products other than bacon were somewhat larger than a year earlier and exports of live hogs this year were fully double those of the reported 1933 period. However, indications are that Poland has not yet adjusted production to market demand. Further reductions in hog numbers would appear probable as a result of the reduced grain crops in Poland this year.

Germany

The German lard market remains practically closed to the American product. The import duty on lard was reduced from 100 marks per 100 kilograms (18.25 cents per pound) to 40 marks per 100 kilograms (7.30 cents per pound) effective October 22. In view of the rigid control exercised over such imports, however,

the indicated duty reduction is of virtually no significance to the United States at present. Foreign exchange allotments for the payment for imports of lard are made available almost exclusively in connection with imports from countries with which Germany has special trade and clearing agreements. These countries secure the benefit of the reduction in the duty. It is probable, however, that the duty reduction was regarded as necessary in order to reduce somewhat the cost to consumers of available fat supplies in Germany.

Total lard imports into Germany for the 1933-34 season reached only about 114,000,000 pounds, a decline below 1932-33 of 40 percent and of 50 percent below 1931-32. The 1933-34 total was well below the average for post-war years and was below the average for the five seasons immediately preceding the war. Monthly imports since last July have ranged between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 pounds. Lard prices in Hamburg, duty unpaid, ran counter to the usual seasonal movement for October and averaged up to $19.06 per hundred pounds. This is the highest average since September 1925.

Continued heavy receipts of hogs at 14 cities during September brought the total for the 1933-34 season up to 3,581,000 head, an advance of 15 percent over the 1932-33 total. Slaughter at 36 centers also continued well above that of a year earlier. The season's total reached 4,659,000 head, an increase of 11 percent over the comparable 1932-33 figures. Prices of heavy hogs at Berlin made an average price of $17.74 per hundred pounds during October. That figure was an advance over the September average, which was 21 percent higher than the September 1933 average. Among the important feeding stuffs, however, the September 1934 average price of potatoes at Breslau was 125 percent higher than a year earlier, with barley at Leipzig also higher than the September 1933 average. These hog-feed price relationships indicate that conditions are becoming increasingly unfavorable for the feeding of hogs and suggest continued heavy marketings during the coming winter.

Germany: Number of hogs on September 4, 1934, with comparisons for earlier years

Date	Farrows under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	Hogs 6 mos. and over: Total	Hogs 6 mos. and over: Brood sows: Total	Hogs 6 mos. and over: Brood sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Hogs over 1 year: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: Total	Hogs over 1 year: Brood sows: In farrow (pregnant)	Grand total
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Sept. 4,									
1929 1/	5,373	8,290	4,287	652	363	1,654	1,208	737	19,604
1930 1/	6,522	9,809	5,125	812	442	1,967	1,467	861	23,423
1931 1/	6,804	10,980	5,391	569	276	2,173	1,661	901	25,348
1932 1/	6,326	10,341	5,435	517	255	2,074	1,559	832	24,176
1933 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/24,650
1934	6,348	10,594	6,072	470	229	2,033	1,483	768	25,047

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

1/ September 1. 2/ No census taken.

3/ Estimate of German Statistical Office furnished by Assistant Agricultural Attache D. L. Christy.

Danube Basin

Lard exports from the Danubian Basin in recent months have been from two to three times larger than exports of a year ago, according to reports from the Belgrade Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. For the 9 months, January - October 1934, Danubian lard exports reached 21,214,000 pounds against about 12,125,000 pounds in the corresponding 1933 period. Hungary continues as the leading lard export country of the Basin, accounting for 93 percent of the 1934 total. Present contracts between Hungary and Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia and Germany call for the delivery of at least 5,511,000 pounds of lard during November and December. Total exports for the calendar year, 1934, therefore, will probably reach about 26,400,000 pounds. Below appears a tabulation of total lard exports from the Danubian Basin for the years 1927 to 1933:

1927	21,516,000	pounds
1928	9,859,000	"
1929	8,355,000	"
1930	19,262,000	"
1931	13,654,000	"
1932	12,963,000	"
1933	15,469,000	"

Germany has taken most of the lard exported this year, with some going to Czechoslovakia.

Other Countries

The restrictions of meat and fat imports into Belgium has resulted in some increase in domestic hog production. Hog slaughterings in the principal Belgian slaughterhouses during the first 7 months of 1934 were more than 55 percent larger than the corresponding 1933 slaughterings. In Czechoslovakia record hog numbers this year and extremely poor crops have stimulated agitation for the relief of hog producers. It is proposed to reduce total hog numbers by limiting the number of sows and pigs that each farmer may retain to the number that he can feed with the produce of his own farm. It is stipulated, also, that no one can keep more than 10 breeding sows and 50 pigs at any one time. Non-farmers are permitted to keep 2 pigs for fattening, but no breeding sows. These provisions become effective not later than December 30, 1934, to remain in effect until June 30, 1936.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		Oct. - Sept.					
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Supplies,							
domestic fresh pork, London ...	1,000 pounds		54,639	72,656	92,473	74,440	66,057
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	do	246,250	502,406	814,469	883,900	692,971	496,908
Irish Free State	do		54,347	31,536	26,378	21,390	36,469
United States	do	184,037	104,767	24,947	7,644	6,974	5,138
Canada	do	42,948	76,357	3,156	21,415	39,744	96,253
Others	do	43,800	164,341	343,175	337,514	354,028	246,038
Total		517,035	902,218	1,218,528	1,280,161	1,114,209	880,810
Ham, total	do	96,675	127,520	91,384	91,265	99,802	85,443
Lard, total	do	210,237	267,076	305,755	270,112	307,581	322,980
DENMARK:							
Exports -							
Bacon	do		500,948	806,135	883,020	712,127	519,386
CANADA:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	1,687	2,563	1,987	2,777	2,743	2,825
GERMANY:							
Production -							
Hog receipts 14 cities	do		3,215	3,645	3,463	3,107	3,581
Hog slaughter 36 centers	do	4,430	4,009	4,962	4,784	4,206	4,659
Imports -	1,000						
Bacon, total ...	pounds	2,728	16,898	26,521	46,897	29,443	31,409
Lard, total	do	198,843	217,286	161,957	227,303	189,736	114,261
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	31,644	46,066	43,559	46,656	47,104	43,910
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
United Kingdom	pounds	130,737	64,747	20,537	6,048	3,089	2,951
Germany	do	1,497	11,278	1,199	1,341	1,284	2,493
Cuba	do	8,138	20,386	9,718	6,683	4,185	5,419
Total	do	181,314	140,742	41,190	20,227	17,990	22,661
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	do	140,392	140,761	73,603	52,201	67,426	59,121
Total	do	163,966	167,766	89,342	66,045	76,760	68,409
Lard -							
United Kingdom	do	169,138	225,342	260,535	233,343	279,507	310,166
Germany	do	137,720	192,304	104,904	158,667	135,596	58,404
Cuba	do	38,426	80,361	44,293	30,083	10,668	20,338
Netherlands ...	do	36,408	40,429	23,402	37,459	36,284	20,442
Total	do	468,416	722,124	553,401	551,154	566,288	520,611

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
PRICES -					
Hogs, Chicago, basis, packers' and shippers' quotations	8.15	11.36	4.24	5.89	6.82
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.23	1.67	.85	1.36	1.43
Hogs, heavy Berlin live weight	12.37	17.42	13.96	15.59	16.90
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.33	.46	.40	1.07	.89
Barley, Leipzig	1.73	2.16	2.65	2.85	2.91
Lard -					
Chicago	11.24	15.95	6.31	9.53	11.25
Liverpool	12.50	15.59	7.67	7.42	9.54
Hamburg	31.14	16.33	13.17	15.06	18.75
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green hams	14.50	26.03	15.35	21.59	20.22
American green bellies		23.17	Nominal	16.05	1/16.52
Danish Wiltshire sides	16.70	26.08	18.44	20.75	21.37
Canadian green sides	15.69	24.70	16.14	19.42	19.87
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
STOCKS -					
United States -					
Processed pork 2/		541,216	630,437	542,010	524,234
Lard in cold storage		115,188	192,061	167,155	127,847

1/ One week. Other weeks nominal.
2/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

- - - - 0 - - - -

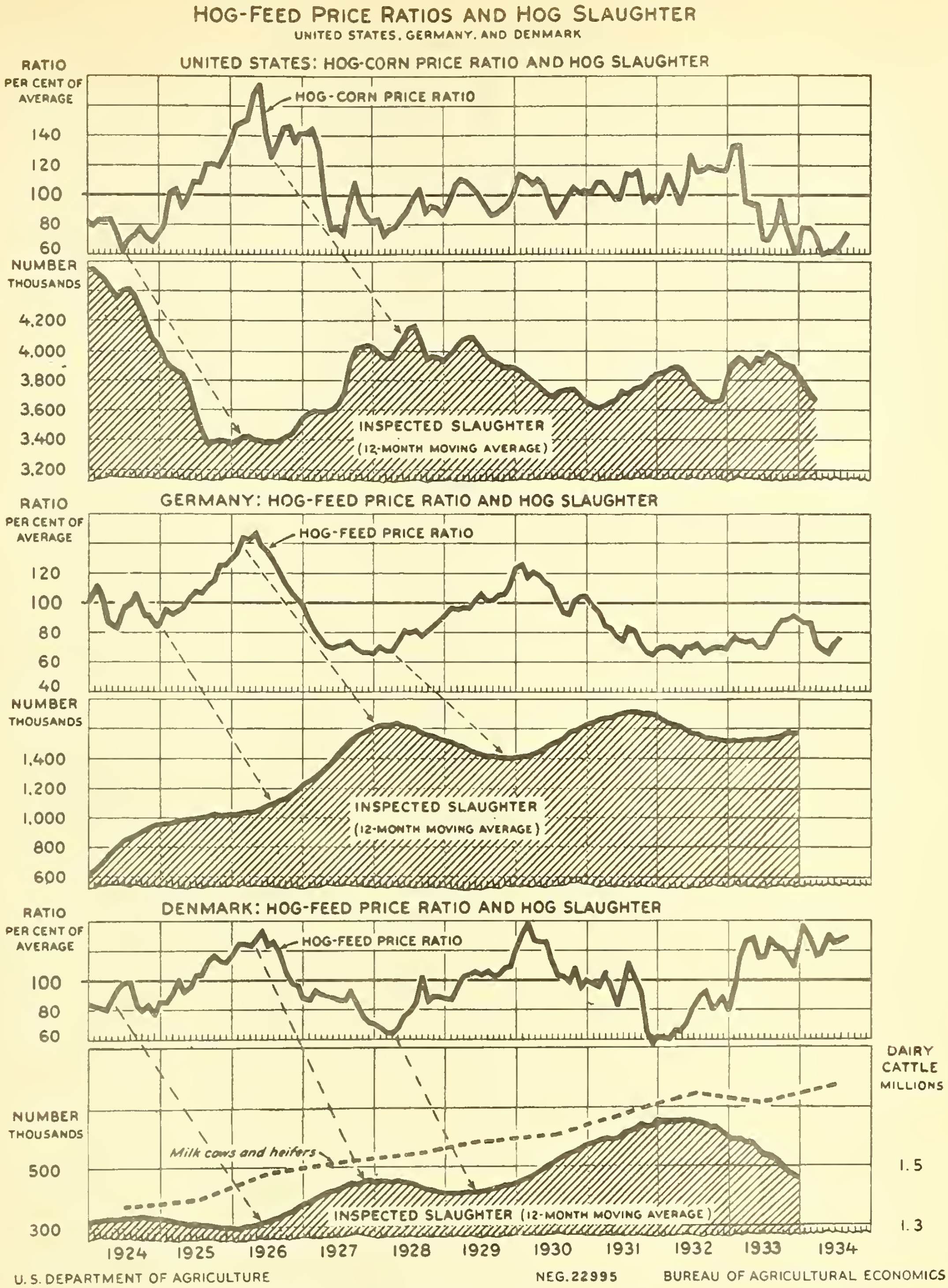
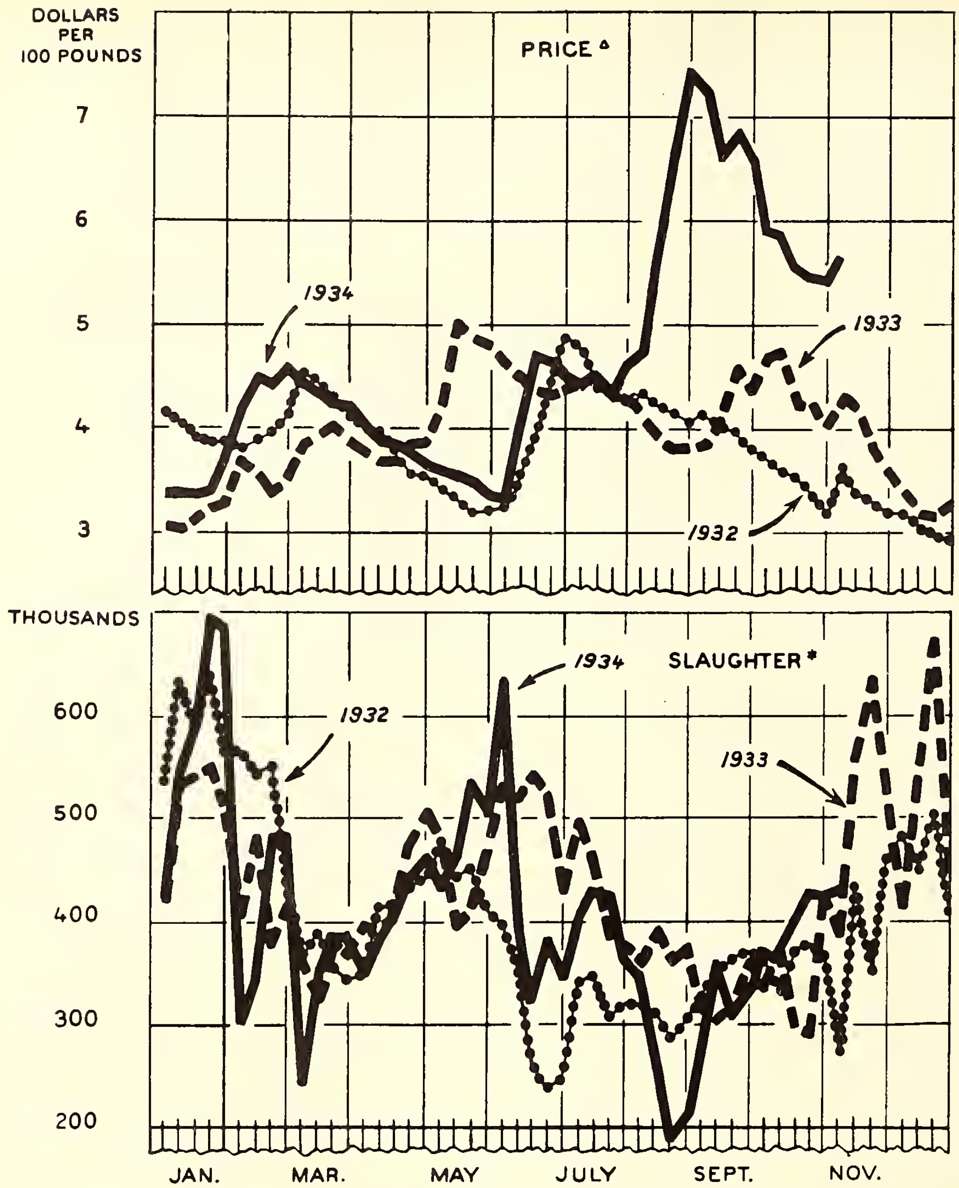


FIGURE 1 - CHANGES IN THE RELATION OF HOG PRICES TO FEED PRICES USUALLY RESULT IN CHANGES IN HOG PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER IMPORTANT HOG-PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS LATER. IN DENMARK THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOG PRICES AND FEED PRICES IS NOW RELATIVELY FAVORABLE FOR HOG PRODUCTION, BUT IN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IT IS UNFAVORABLE. PRODUCTION CONTROL MEASURES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES ALSO WILL INFLUENCE HOG PRODUCTION IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS AT LEAST.

HOGS: AVERAGE PRICE ▵ AT CHICAGO, AND FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER,* 1932 TO DATE



▵ PACKER AND SHIPPER PURCHASES. * EIGHT INPORTANT CENTERS

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 26215 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2 - HOG PRICES THUS FAR IN 1934 HAVE AVERAGED HIGHER THAN IN 1933 CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE SMALLER SLAUGHTER SUPPLIES OF HOGS AND THE IMPROVED CONSUMER DEMAND FOR MEATS. THE SEASONAL ADVANCE IN HOG PRICES IN LATE SUMMER OF THIS YEAR, AS SHOWN IN THE UPPER SECTION OF THE ABOVE FIGURE, WAS VERY PRONOUNCED AS A RESULT OF THE GREATER THAN USUAL REDUCTION IN HOG SLAUGHTER IN AUGUST. (SEE LOWER SECTION OF FIGURE.) SINCE EARLY SEPTEMBER THE INCREASE IN SLAUGHTER SUPPLIES HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE USUAL AUTUMN DECLINE IN HOG PRICES. WITH SMALL HOG MARKETINGS IN PROSPECT HOG PRICES IN THE COMING YEAR ARE EXPECTED TO AVERAGE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN A YEAR EARLIER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-61 December 27, 1934

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

A decrease in slaughter supplies of hogs for the winter marketing season compared with a year earlier appears probable for both the United States and Canada, but the reduction in this country will be relatively greater than the reduction in Canada. The seasonal advance in domestic hog prices which usually occurs in the late winter is likely to occur earlier this season and also is expected to be greater than usual.

The seasonal decline in hog prices in the United States which began in early September was checked in November. In Canada, however, the decline in prices which began in July was continued through November. Marketings of hogs in both the United States and Canada in November were seasonally larger than in the preceding month but they were smaller than a year earlier.

Short supplies of feed crops generally in most countries have caused prices of feed grains to advance relative to hog prices in recent months. It appears likely that the relationship between feed prices and hog prices will continue unfavorable for hog production for several months in many countries. In the United States, the hog-corn price ratio is about the lowest on record. It is also lower in the western Corn Belt, where normally hog production is usually greatest, than in other important hog producing areas. Because of the shortage and high prices of feed in this country, the average weight of hogs marketed has been sharply reduced in recent months.

Imports of bacon and hams into the United Kingdom, the chief importing country for these products, continued relatively small in October and November. Additional limitations on imports of cured pork in Great Britain for 1935 are under consideration. United States exports of pork and lard in October were

considerably smaller than a year earlier. Shipments of lard to Cuba have increased substantially since early September, when the new trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, providing for a reduction in Cuban duty on lard, became effective.

United States

The seasonal decrease in slaughter supplies of hogs, which normally begins in late winter, is likely to get under way earlier than usual this winter. Because of the sharp decrease in the 1935 spring pig crop, supplies for the entire winter season (October 1934 to April 1935) are likely to be the smallest in many years, but the proportion of these supplies marketed prior to January probably will be unusually large. It is probable, therefore, that the seasonal advance in hog prices which normally occurs in late winter will begin earlier this season and will be greater than usual. Since the fall pig crop as well as the spring crop has been sharply curtailed, slaughter supplies of hogs for the entire marketing year, 1934-35, are likely to be the smallest in about 20 years. The marked decrease in the number of pigs produced in 1934 has been brought about by the low hog-corn price ratio since the middle of 1933, the 1934 corn-hog program, and the recent severe drought.

The provisions of the 1935 corn-hog contract recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration allow for a smaller reduction from the base period (1932-33) production of contracting producers than was permitted in 1934. Under the terms of the new contract, cooperating hog producers will not be allowed to produce more than 90 percent of the average number of pigs produced in the years 1932 and 1933. The 1934 contract provided that only 75 percent of the base period production could be raised. In some areas the 1935 control program will tend to prevent part of the increase which otherwise would have occurred in the pig crops in 1935 over those of 1934, but in most of the worst drought areas the number of pigs raised in 1935 probably will be as small as or smaller than the number raised in 1934.

The seasonal decline in hog prices which began in early September and continued through October was checked in early November. The average price of hogs at Chicago for November was $5.66 compared with $5.60 in October and $4.04 in November 1933. The premium paid for medium and heavyweight hogs has been much greater than usual in the last 2 months. Normally lightweight and medium weight hogs sell at a slightly higher price than heavyweight hogs except in a few months at the beginning of the marketing year (October to December). Since the early summer heavyweight hogs have been selling at prices somewhat higher than prices of other weights. In November the price of heavyweight hogs at Chicago was about $1.40 per hundredweight higher than that of lightweight hogs, whereas in November 1933, this margin was only about $0.15.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in November totaling 4,023,000 head was about 13 percent greater than in October but it was 10 percent smaller than in November a year earlier. Slaughter in November last year, however, was the fourth largest for the month on record. Inspected slaughter for the 2 months, October and November this year, was about the same as in

those months in 1933. The marketing season for the spring pig crop is largely from October to April. Since the spring crop in 1934 was greatly reduced, the fairly large hog slaughter in October and November reflects chiefly the early market movement of spring pigs which is occurring chiefly because of the shortage and high prices of corn. As already indicated, the proportion of the spring pig crop marketed from October to December this year will be very large. The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets in November was 215 pounds compared with 230 pounds in the corresponding month last year. Both the number and proportion of heavyweight butcher hogs in the market supplies have been unusually small in recent weeks.

Corn prices rose sharply in November as corn yields were even lower than had been estimated earlier. The Chicago average price of No. 3 Yellow corn in November was 83.4 cents per bushel, the highest average monthly price at that market since September 1930. By early December the weekly average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago had advanced to 97 cents per bushel. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month the hog-corn price ratio in the Corn Belt States was 6.8 in November compared with 10.4 in November last year, and a 10-year average (1924 to 1933) for the month of about 13.5. The advance in farm prices of corn has been most pronounced in the West North Central States where the decrease in corn production has been greater than in other areas. On November 15 the average farm price in this region was 76 cents, whereas in the East North Central States on the same date it was 72 cents. Corn prices are normally higher in the latter area than in the former. Thus, it appears that the hog-corn price ratio in the western Corn Belt is now relatively low compared with the ratio in the eastern Corn Belt.

Wholesale prices of pork did not change greatly in November, but lard prices advanced early in the month. The rise in lard prices in the last 6 months has been relatively greater than the advance in pork prices partly because of the greater reduction in lard production than in pork production, and also because of the sharp decrease in lard production in prospect. In recent weeks prices of lard have been about as high as the prices of pork loins, and prices of dry salt backs and bellies have been higher than loins and some other cuts of fresh pork. This unusual price situation has resulted chiefly from the relatively greater reduction in the supplies of heavy hog than in supplies of other classes. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York was $15.90 per hundred pounds in November compared with $16.82 in October and $11.85 in November 1933.

Exports of pork and lard in October were materially smaller than in that month last year, and they were smaller than in any month thus far in 1934. The decrease in pork exports in October compared with a year earlier amounted to 25 percent, and the drop in lard exports was 46 percent. Shipments of both pork and lard from the principal ports in November were considerably smaller than in November last year.

Exports of hams and shoulders in October totaled 4,346,000 pounds, an increase of about 1,000,000 pounds from those of September, but a decrease of more than 1,000,000 pounds from the shipments of October a year earlier. Shipments of these cuts during the month to the United Kingdom, the principal export outlet, amounting to 3,563,000 pounds, were 33 percent larger than in September, but 30 percent less than in October 1933.

Bacon exports in October of only 903,000 pounds probably were the smallest for any month in the present century. Cuba was the leading outlet for this greatly reduced volume of bacon exports.

Lard exports in October, totaling only 27,096,000 pounds, were the smallest for any month in the post-war years at least. The sharp decrease in domestic production and the virtual closing of the German market to United States lard are the chief factors responsible for this decrease. Lard exports to the United Kingdom have been fairly well maintained. Shipments to that country in October amounted to 20,135,000 pounds, which was only slightly less than in the preceding month or in the corresponding month of 1933. Since the tariff on lard in Cuba was lowered under the terms of the new trade agreement between this country and Cuba, effective September 3, lard exports to that country have increased greatly. In both September and October more than 4,000,000 pounds of lard were consigned to Cuba. This volume of monthly exports to Cuba is the largest in more than 2 years.

Pork and lard: Stocks in cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments in the United States on the first of the month, average 1929-1933, annual 1930-1934

Month	5-year average, 1929-1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Pork, frozen, cured, and in process of cure					
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Jan. ...	573,275	620,986	521,192	563,306	490,850	629,696
Feb. ...	700,177	687,106	726,264	674,151	575,084	730,404
Mar. ...	801,087	785,564	853,408	812,399	609,321	735,956
Apr. ...	784,213	752,996	843,671	792,197	610,240	657,222
May	786,441	711,700	867,524	799,064	630,360	656,087
June ...	772,024	675,167	827,751	795,866	690,553	641,568
July ...	756,162	679,221	774,651	724,271	760,730	628,425
Aug. ...	725,797	651,444	711,811	643,052	808,322	643,566
Sept. ..	640,200	550,959	595,063	578,876	756,701	542,010
Oct. ...	530,300	447,427	474,887	498,253	630,437	524,220
Nov. ...	431,192	356,806	380,895	433,548	493,308	1/499,838
Dec. ...	446,250	411,704	396,563	403,898	529,454	
	Lard					
Jan. ...	62,212	82,098	51,434	51,224	41,088	132,510
Feb. ...	85,318	92,171	62,624	78,430	52,841	168,756
Mar. ...	102,360	111,914	74,977	92,831	58,182	176,044
Apr. ...	106,011	105,067	78,249	105,635	61,674	173,775
May	113,650	104,905	95,693	111,007	71,895	179,098
June ...	128,224	115,270	103,366	128,103	110,889	182,240
July ...	150,439	120,322	115,561	130,363	186,250	195,135
Aug. ...	156,833	118,353	121,926	121,618	219,259	209,497
Sept. ..	138,011	88,868	96,047	100,577	224,476	167,155
Oct. ...	109,087	59,732	69,296	70,656	192,061	128,054
Nov. ...	68,785	36,211	39,766	34,410	153,693	1/107,453
Dec. ...	56,152	31,582	34,824	29,766	116,073	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports made by cold-storage establishments.

1/ Preliminary.

United States: Statistical summary of hog and pork situation, October-September, with comparisons

Item	Unit	Average 1928-29 to 1932-33	1932-33	1933-34	1933-34 as percentage of 5-year average	1933-34 as percentage of 1932-33
Hogs-					Percent	Percent
Inspected slaughter	No.	46,362,879	47,103,367	43,910,050	94.71	93.22
Carcasses condemned	"	137,254	145,141	137,607	100.26	94.81
Average live weight	lb.	231.28	231.79	224.82	97.21	96.99
Average dressed weight	"	174.57	175.56	168.61	96.59	96.04
Total dressed weight (excl. condemned)	1,000 lb.	8,069,415	8,243,970	7,380,508	91.46	89.52
Storage Oct. 1, beginning of marketing year:						
Fresh pork	"	95,107	78,589	128,497	135.11	163.51
Cured pork	"	412,123	419,664	501,940	121.79	119.61
Lard	"	96,053	70,656	192,061	199.95	271.83
Total	"	603,283	568,909	822,498	136.34	144.57
Imports-						
Fresh pork	"	1,949	845	157	8.06	18.58
Pork, pickled and preserved	"	3,578	2,836	1,443	40.33	50.88
Total	"	5,527	3,681	1,600	28.95	43.47
Available for consumption 1/	"	8,678,225	8,816,560	8,204,406	94.54	93.06
Exports-						
Pork	"	211,049	131,501	158,199	74.96	120.30
Lard	"	656,594	571,430	524,825	79.93	91.84
Total	"	867,643	702,931	683,024	78.72	97.17
Storage Oct. 1, end of marketing year-						
Fresh pork	"	100,031	128,497	130,245	130.20	101.36
Cured pork	"	430,270	501,940	393,975	91.56	78.49
Lard	"	109,087	192,061	128,054	117.39	66.67
Total	"	639,388	822,498	652,274	102.02	79.30
Apparent consumption 2/	"	7,171,194	7,291,131	6,869,108	95.79	94.21
Lard-						
Production-						
Per 100 pounds live weight	lb.	15.25	15.54	14.48	94.95	93.18
Total	1,000 lb.	1,635,186	1,697,023	1,429,805	87.44	84.25
Apparent consumption 3/	"	965,558	1,004,188	968,987	100.36	96.49
Hogs, average cost for slaughter	doll.	6.92	3.69	4.07	58.82	110.30

1/ Total dressed weight + imports + storage October 1, beginning of marketing year.
2/ Available for consumption - (exports + storage October 1, end of marketing year).
3/ Production + storage October 1, beginning of marketing year - (exports + storage October 1, end of marketing year).

Canada

Although the average price of bacon hogs at Toronto has declined each month since July, the price is still from $1.00 to $3.60 per 100 pounds higher (Canadian currency) than for the same month of the 3 preceding years. Hog numbers are smaller than they have been since 1920. Feed is reported as scarce in many areas, with feed prices advancing. This may tend to restrict the production of spring pigs somewhat. However, prospects for the export trade in hog products at present seem to promise some increase in movement above 1934, according to the Canadian Government Livestock Meat and Trade Review. The same review states that hogs have been among the best sources of revenue for the producer during the past year or two. Producers are again warned against the tendency to market hogs in an unfinished condition and at unsuitable weights as it is stated that the average price paid for Canadian bacon, and therefore generally the level of prices paid to the Canadian producer, depends on the average quality of bacon exported.

The average price of bacon hogs at Toronto per 100 pounds, for the 4 weeks ended November 29, was $7.66 (American currency) compared with $8.17 in October and $9.36 in July. In November 1933 the price was only $5.87.

There was a substantial increase in hog marketings in November above the 5 preceding months but the total for the 4-week period, amounting to 276,000 head, was considerably below the 290,000 head marketed during the same period of 1933. Gradings at stockyards and packing plants of Canada for the first 11 months of the year reached approximately 2,722,000 head, a reduction of 7 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1933. There has been an increase of 8 percent in the number graded as select bacon hogs, although the number graded as such constituted only 19 percent of the total. This is the quality preferred for bacon for the British market.

Canadian bacon exports to the British market during the first 10 months of 1934 reached 101,000,000 pounds, an increase of 76 percent above the same period of 1933. Exports for these 10 months already exceed those for each of the preceding 8 years. The largest quantity exported to that market so far was 241,000,000 pounds in 1919, whereas the British quota for Canadian bacon imports was placed at 280,000,000 pounds at the time of the Ottawa agreement.

Present prospects do not appear to favor much, if any, increase in the Canadian spring pig crop in 1935, owing to a feed scarcity in many areas combined with higher feed prices. This will probably tend to restrict the number of sows bred for spring farrowing although no estimate is yet available. This year the number of sows farrowed in the spring was 453,000 compared with 413,000 in 1933 and 513,000 in 1932.

The total number of hogs in Canada on June 1, 1934 was 3,654,000, a decrease of 4 percent as compared with 1933. This is the smallest number since 1920, when 3,517,000 hogs were reported. The largest number reported so far was 5,069,000 in 1924. In 1934 there was practically no reduction in the two principal eastern provinces, Ontario and Quebec, but there was a decrease of 7 percent in the three prairie provinces. (Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan)

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

Plans are now being considered for placing additional limitations upon imports of cured pork into Great Britain during 1935, according to Agricultural Attache' Foley at London. Supplies from domestic sources have been increasing in recent month, but the outlook for the marketing year 1934-35 has not yet been appraised sufficiently definitely to admit of announcing new quantitative restrictions on imports.

A seasonally easier tendency in Liverpool quotations during November on Danish Wiltshire sides resulted in an average for the month of $19.17 per 100 pounds. That figure was lower than for any month since last May but was still more than $2.00 higher than the November 1933, average. Unofficial figures on bacon receipts from Denmark for November indicated a level slightly below that of a year ago. Similar declines in current receipts are noted also for bacon from all other continental European sources. Supplies from Canada also ran somewhat below 1933 figures, with Canadian green sides averaging $17.91 per 100 pounds at Liverpool during November. That price was slightly higher than in October, but more than $2.00 above corresponding figures of last year. Quotations on American green bellies were nominal, receipts having continued insignificant.

The unofficial figures on receipts of foreign bacon for November represented a continuation of the low level imports reported officially for October, the first month of the 1934-35 marketing season. In that month bacon imports from Denmark were 20 percent below imports of October 1933, and were well below the post-war average. Imports from the Netherlands were 19 percent smaller than a year ago, with corresponding reductions being registered in imports from other continental European suppliers. Bacon imports from the United States in October 1934, were a little more than one-third as large as those of a year earlier and reached one of the lowest figures in recent years. The movement from Canada, which reached a peak in April and May 1934, continued the decline of more recent months and in October imports were 7 percent smaller than in October 1933. The October figures for both years, however, were considerably larger than the post-war average. Receipts from the Irish Free State in October were considerably greater than in most other recent months and were 35 percent larger than a year ago.

The downward tendency in Liverpool ham quotations noted in recent months was continued in November with the average for that month standing at $18.93 per 100 pounds. The current figure, however, is considerably higher than that of a year earlier with supplies somewhat smaller than those of a year ago. Total ham imports in October were 22 percent smaller than in October 1933, and were the smallest for that month in recent years. Imports from the United States, which represented 64 percent of the total October imports, showed a corresponding decline below figures for earlier comparable periods. It appears, however, that United States imports of ham continue to represent an increasingly large proportion of the total British imports of cured pork products from this country.

Advancing lard prices in early November in the United States were reflected in the Liverpool average for the month of $10.44 per 100 pounds. That figure was the highest for any month since April 1931, and represented an advance of more than $3.00 over the November 1933 average. November 1 stocks of American refined lard at Liverpool were considerably larger than

stocks on the corresponding 1933 date. Total imports during October at nearly 27,000,000 pounds were considerably larger than those of a month earlier. They were unusually heavy for that season of the year and represent an increase of 6 percent over imports in October 1933. About 88 percent of the October imports came from the United States with receipts of the American product reflecting a corresponding advance over the same months of recent years.

Domestic market supplies of British hogs during November continued the advance over 1933 figures observed during earlier months, particularly in feeder pigs. For the first 47 weeks of 1934, marketings of feeder pigs in England, Wales, and Scotland were 11 percent larger than in the corresponding 1933 period. In fat pigs the current year's marketings for the period indicated were 2 percent larger than in 1933. Exports of hogs from Northern Ireland to English and Scottish ports for 1934 through November 17 showed an increase of 21 percent over comparable 1933 figures, while similar exports from the Irish Free State were up 24 percent over the 1933 level. The purchase of hogs for curing in both Northern Ireland and Irish Free State continues considerably heavier than a year ago.

Countries important in British market supplies

Denmark

Current Danish bacon exports are showing the effects of nearly 2 years of British import control measures. Total bacon exports from Denmark in October 1934, reached only a little more than 36,000,000 pounds, a figure considerably below the usual monthly movement during post-war years. In October 1933, exports stood at 48,400,000 pounds against something over 74,000,000 pounds in October 1932 and 1931. Indications are that the Danish authorities will continue to keep bacon production in line with the British import policy.

Netherlands

The Netherlands Government control of hog production has resulted in a heavy reduction in hog numbers from the high levels reached in 1931 and 1932. The number in the second half of May 1934 is officially estimated at 2,022,000 which is not much above the May-June 1930 census figure of 2,018,000. There was no comparable estimate for 1933 but on June 1, 1932 the number was much larger, being estimated at 2,244,000 and on June 1, 1931 it was still larger, having reached 2,434,000. The peak of the hog production cycle was reached in September 1932 when the number was estimated at 2,736,000. By August 1934 the number had fallen to only 1,875,000.

Germany

In connection with the reduction of the duty on lard to 40 marks per 100 kilograms (7.30 cents per pound), as mentioned last month, Germany has inaugurated a system of equalization feeds which are paid on imported lard so as to prevent the domestic retail lard price from declining much below 90 pfennigs per half kilogram (cents per pound), according to advices from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. It was originally planned to apply a fixed fee to be effective for a specified period, the fee to vary in relation to the price prevailing for lard in the country from which it was secured. It appears, however, that this plan

raised administrative difficulties and that at present the fees are changed at frequent intervals.

The establishment of the fixed price of 90 pfennigs per half kilogram was a part of a general plan to reduce the cost to consumers of all fats. So far, however, there have been no indications of a general liberalizing of the regulations limiting the volume of foreign lard allowed entry into Germany. At present Hungary and Denmark are supplying the bulk of the reduced imported supplies. Imports from the United States continue to be maintained in almost negligible quantities through the activity of the agencies for foreign exchange control. It is apparent, therefore, that the price reducing measures taken to date has not been reflected in an increased utilization of American lard in Germany.

The upward movement during November in the Hamburg lard quotations resulted in an average for the month of $19.75 per 100 pounds. That figure was more than $5.50 higher than the November 1933 average. Lard imports into Germany during October stood at the unusually low figure of 4,301,000 pounds against 8,810,000 pounds for October 1933. In bacon, however, the upward tendency of imports in recent months was continued into October with the total only slightly lower than that of a year earlier. Practically all such imports were received from nearby countries.

The advance in German hog prices during November resulted in the price of heavy hogs at Berlin averaging $17.91 per 100 pounds. The usual seasonal price movement in November is downward. The current figure was about $2.30 higher than the November 1933 average. October receipts of hogs at 14 markets were 16 percent larger than receipts in October 1935, and continue to reflect the tendency of recent months to liquidate farm supplies. Slaughter figures for October also were relatively large, being 13 percent larger than those of a year earlier. The relationship of feed prices to hog prices in Germany has been growing increasingly unfavorable to hog feeders and there is no indication of a reversal of that trend during the coming winter months. It is anticipated, therefore, some liquidation in the present large numbers of hogs on hand will occur and as a result that slaughter supplies of hogs will be relatively large during the first half of 1935.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	October 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1924-25 to 1928-29 average	1931	1932	1933	1934
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production-							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London ..	1000 pounds		6,747	10,013	9,130	7,540	7,907
Imports-							
Bacon-							
Denmark	"	20,380	40,385	71,154	75,730	47,545	37,837
Irish Free State	"		6,261	4,335	2,164	3,251	4,401
United States ..	"	14,312	8,439	1,287	261	695	244
Canada	"	1,799	6,979	920	1,056	6,310	5,853
Others	"	4,914	12,237	31,356	35,099	25,470	17,203
Total	"	41,405	74,301	109,051	114,310	83,272	65,537
Ham, total	"	6,322	7,979	7,217	7,497	6,992	5,419
Lard, total	"	26,821	18,836	17,329	19,799	25,407	26,932
DENMARK:							
Exports-							
Bacon	"		39,596	74,611	74,261	48,461	36,186
CANADA:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected ..	1000's	141	219	247	189	235	230
GERMANY:							
Production-							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		274	319	273	275	320
Hog slaughter 36 centers	"	379	335	430	363	376	426
Imports-	1000						
Bacon, total ...	pounds	282	2,470	4,877	4,623	2,446	4,367
Lard, total	"	18,871	20,484	18,641	27,535	8,741	4,301
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected..	1000's	2,421	3,294	3,772	3,605	3,058	3,546
Exports-							
Bacon-	1000						
United Kingdom.	pounds	9,453	4,726	572	269	325	183
Germany	"	132	1,491	818	23	54	0
Cuba	"	627	1,728	663	376	281	394
Total	"	14,175	11,750	2,944	1,492	2,304	903
Hams, shoulders-							
United Kingdom ..	"	9,018	9,857	4,560	4,352	5,061	3,563
Total	"	10,986	11,962	5,628	5,064	5,745	4,346
Lard-							
United Kingdom ..	"	9,689	15,757	15,950	21,064	22,463	20,111
Germany	"	11,515	12,942	14,211	19,590	13,695	360
Cuba	"	2,810	6,661	4,249	377	915	4,398
Netherlands	"	2,590	2,587	1,569	4,489	4,999	9
Total	"	33,825	52,553	43,547	53,573	49,812	26,870

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1934	Oct. 1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
PRICES-					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers quotations	7.93	10.67	4.43	6.82	5.60
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.12	1.55	.72	1.43	1.39
Hogs, heavy Berlin live weight	12.27	16.82	14.92	16.90	17.74
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.31	.49	.46	.89	.86
Barley, Leipzig	1.70	2.20	2.78	2.91	2.98
Lard-					
Chicago	11.20	15.51	6.73	11.25	10.88
Liverpool	12.50	14.95	7.50	9.54	9.24
Hamburg	25.37	15.52	12.82	18.75	19.06
Cured pork-					
Liverpool-					
American short cut green hams	14.30	25.19	14.37	20.22	19.09
American green bellies		22.81	14.02	1/16.52	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.50	24.33	16.49	21.57	19.52
Canadian green sides	14.87	22.71	14.10	19.87	17.56
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
STOCKS-					
United States-					
Processed pork 2/		437,982	493,094	524,220	504,737
Lard in cold storage		73,010	133,850	128,054	105,519

1/ One week. Other weeks nominal.
2/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.